THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1873. | VOLUME V---NUMBER 160

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, JANUARY 29, 1873.

Summary of State News.

THOMASTON.

Many new buildings have been erected in the suburbs of our city. One night last week, Mr. Frank Moore, who lives three miles from Thomaston, heard a noise in his horse lot, and went out to ascertain the cause of the noise, and was fired at in the dark, several shots or bullets passing through his coat.—*Herald.*

BRUNSWICK.

Despite the "hard times" we observe several valuable and substantial improvements in progress in our city, and learn others are contemplated.——Our Episcopal friends have commenced work upon their new church edifice.——The birthday of General Lee, was duly observed in Brunswick.——The Brunswick Cornet Band is thoroughly organized.——Brunswick is to have another Sabre Club.——George A. Hazlehurst, Esq., has a corps of engineers on the projected line of his railroad extension from Hawkinsville to Columbus, and Eufaula.—*Seaport Appeal.*

SPARTA.

Mr. Henry Middlebrooks has purchased the elegant residence of Mr. W. Simpson, and will shortly become a resident of Sparta.——Berry Brown, colored, was frozen to death on Monday last near the residence of S. H. Lane. He was addicted to strong drinks.—*Times and Planter.*

The Difficulty in Forsyth County Between Some United States Marshals and Citizens.

Mr. Ira Hausard Killed — Captain Blacker, Deputy United States Marshal, Wounded — Mr. James Findley Escaped with a Shot Through His Clothes.

From Special Correspondent of The Constitution.

CUMMING, FORSYTH CO., Jan. 27, 1873.

Editors Constitution: I ask space in your valuable paper to make some statements in reference to a very unfortunate occurrence which took place on last Saturday, 25th inst., near the residence of Mr. J. C. Strickland, some five miles southeast of town, and near the Chattahoochie river. This I ask knowing many exaggerated reports often follow such occurrences.

It seems that Captain Blacker and Colonel J. J. Findley, Deputy United States Marshals with six or eight men, met on Friday night at Blackstock's Mill, two miles from Cumming, Captain Blacker in command, with warrants for the arrests of some of our citizens for the recent burning of some houses and threatening to whip a citizen, (one Samples) who was accused of reporting said parties for illicit distilling and causing their arrest, and being taken to Atlanta. In giving you the narrative, I may be misinformed in some minor points, but give you the principal facts as they occurred. They left the mill and proceeded to Mr. W. E. Hausard's, arrested him; then his father, Mr. James C. Hausard, thence to Mr. M. Samples, arrested him and son, also Mr. J. J. Cook. Somewhere out on the route they found A. Hausard and J. W. Samples in a still-house.

The men and horses being worried, remained at Mr. J. C. Hausard's until about day, when they started for Strictland's Ferry on the Chattahoochee, intending to make the railroad with their prisoners in time for the train Saturday. Some of the party rode ahead to Mr. J. C. Strickland's and made arrangements for breakfast, and perhaps were eating when the remainder came up; the prisoners and all Captain B.'s men, it seems, were in the house except Captain B., when three or four men armed with rifles and double-barreled guns came up and were hailed first by Mr. Strickland at the request of one of the Mr. Hausards, (he understanding from him that his friends were expected to give bail for James C. and W. E Hausard.) Captain B, seeing the guns, suspected mischief was intended, and halted them, advanced, drew his pistol. The men lowered their guns and firing soon commenced; when Colonel Findley and others in the house ran out and took part. The firing continued on both sides until the ammunition was exhausted, when the party who had followed up Captain B. left the field.

In the fight Captain Blacker received a severe and dangerous wound in the side, the ball ranging downward. Mr. James Findley had a ball to pass through his clothes. On the other side, Mr. Ira Hausard, son of Mr. J. C. Hausard, received a mortal wound, but ran off a hundred or two yards before he fell, where he was afterwards found in a dying condition. One other was reported slightly wounded. Captain Blacker was removed to town where he has medical attention, and at this writing seems to be doing well.

An inquest was held over the body of Mr. Hausard by Coroner Vaughan, and the jury, I learn, returned a verdict that he came to his death by a pistol shot discharged by Col. Findley, and pronounce it murder.

The prisoners are all in our county jail, expecting to be removed to Atlanta soon.

The whole occurrence is a sad affair, and regretted by our citizens. Without comment I retire, leaving the public to judge for themselves. C.

REDUCING THE CIRCUITS.

Experience of Judge Garnett Andrews.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1873.

Editors Constitution: I have observed that you are taking the sensible view of judicial reform, and I think, therefore, both gratitude and justice require that I should come to your assistance with a few facts.

My last riding ended at Taliaferro during the second week in November. Since then, I have nine times heard argument in chambers, and have another case set down for Monday next with a chance for others to follow.

Besides, it was not until the 23d of this month, that I made up my last decision (in writing), of questions argued in chambers and reserved for vacation. At these I have been so diligently engaged that I have occupied every day of vacation excepting only Sundays and some half dozen other days.

Those outside the profession do not know the importance of reserving difficult questions for vacation. If disposed of in open court, they would, in my circuit, average, say once a day at each court.

As it is likely three hundred persons on an average attend court each day, it is easy to see that I save three hundred days labor to the people in each county by thus utilizing the vacation. One of the causes which has enabled me to keep my docket under control is the practice of reserving difficult questions to a time when I can better do them justice than in the hurry of open court.

Besides the above mentioned, there is much other business for vacation; such as appointing and revoking the authority of trustees, foreclosing mortgages and factor's liens, issuing attachments, etc. Hardly a week passes in which I do not have to consider an injunction or certiorari.

The people suppose there is little for the courts to do because there are few new cases on docket. It is the character, not the number of cases, which taxes a judges time. Where there is no defense, a hundred verdicts or judgments may be given in a few hours, and as many days be required to try one disputed case. That the latter kind of cases have increased, is manifest by the increased business of the Supreme Court.

The new Constitution and important laws passed since the war occasion much of the troublesome litigation that we have. For the homestead and relief laws have, either of them, given me more trouble than the rendering of a thousand judgments on plain paper.

I write this, not in a spirit of complaint at the increase of labor threatening me, for mine has been a life of labor, and I do not shrink from any amount that I can do well.

GARNETT ANDREWS.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

Reply to Madison.

Editors Constitution: No controversy is proposed with your correspondent "Madison," author of article No. 2 "Judicial Reform."

The remedy he proposes for the evils of which he complains, will not meet the demands of justice, but will, to a very great extent, defeat it.

His proposition is to compel all testimony to be by interrogatories. Any one familiar with this mode, know how difficult it is to shape questions to a witness, so as to obtain full and unequivocal answers, if the answer should be damaging to his favorite, he will evade, yet sufficiently full, to come within the rule. If any personal pique to gratify, he will give to his answers such prominence as is not warranted by the facts. This is true also when the witness is on the stand in court, but the truth can be quized out of him, and his bias and prejudice made to appear to the court and jury. Not so by taking his interrogatories.

Madison's remedy is not free from serious objections even when the witness is impartial and disposed to tell all he knows in such a way as to enable the jury to ascertain the real truth. He is not fully aware of the purpose of the interrogatory propounded, or the point sought to be elucidated—his answer vague, short and doubtful as to its real meaning.

I differ in opinion with Madison in reference to the appointment of a public commissioner (one man) when important litigation is pending—favoritism or corruption will creep into the feelings of most men, hence it would be of doubtful policy to the attainment of the ends of justice—without the restraints of proper checks and balances—to submit a matter of so much importance to the execution of one man, the present law allowing parties litigant to select commissioners in instances wherein it is necessary to take testimony by depositions, is, in its operation, best calculated to give general satisfaction, each commissioner is a check upon the other, and will prevent favoritism or corruption in the event any is manifested.

If Madison would have reform, let him direct his pen to the repeal of that evil law which allows all parties at interest to testify in their own behalf. No law in the Code, no rule of evidence is so demoralizing; and under its operation, more perjury has been committed, and the ends of justice thwarted than was ever known to American jurisprudence. More anon. MACON.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

ATLANTA, January 28, 1872.

Senate met at 10 A. M. President Trammell in the chair.

Prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Ketchum.

Roll called, and yesterday's journal read and approved.

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.

Mr. Cain—A petition from Hon. J. O. A. Clarke, containing an article from the Augusta Constitutionalist. Petition and article has for its object the formation of a general plan for the purpose of harmonizing the educational interests of Georgia.

The petition and objects are endorsed by Messrs. Jno. S. Wilson, Geo. F. Pierce, Jno. B. Gordon, G. J. Orr, B. H. Hill, L. E. Bleckley, and others.

Mr. Wofford—A resolution that the joint committee appointed to investigate the charges against Foster Blodgett, at the last session of the Legislature, be authorized to investigate and report to this session of the General Assembly, on the charges against J. E. Parrott, as agent of the Western and Atlatic Railroad at Calhoun. Agreed to and transmitted to the House.

Mr. Harris—A resolution that the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum be authorized to employ a competent clerk to assist them in their investigation and report.

Mr. Harris respectfully asked the consideration of the Senate on this subject.

Mr. Mathews hoped the resolution would not pass, and gave some pungent flings at the desire exhibited by Senators to indulge in the luxury of clerical assistance.

Mr. Harris good naturedly withdrew his resolution and asked that Senator Mathews be added to the "Lunatic Committee." Unanimously agreed to.

Message from the House stating that body had concurred in several Senate resolutions.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to enforce the execution of judgments in criminal cases. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to its passage.

Mr. Blance favored the passage of the bill, its effects would be salutary in placing upon court officers the responsibility for the collection of fines imposed and to prevent the granting of indulgence; by Sheriffs, Clerks, etc., to those convicted of criminal acts, and fined by the Judge. He moved to disagree to the report of the committee. On the vote to disagree lost—and the bill was lost.

Leave of absence was granted to Senator Roberson an account of illness.

A bill to repeal and amend an act empowering the Sheriff, or his deputies, to administer oaths.

Committee reported favorably and the bill passed.

A bill to amend the act regulating evidence in this State passed in 1868.

Committee reported favorably and the bill passed.

A bill to amend section 3482 of the Code. Committee's report adverse and bill lost.

A bill to change the punishment for the crime of hog-stealing as shown in 4235 of the Code. It provides a punishment of not less than six months in the penitentiary on conviction of this crime. Committee reported adverse to the passage.

Mr. Hudson moved to disagree with the report of the committee. The present punishment seems inadequate to stop this present and growing evil. The hog interest of this State was an important interest, and richly deserved fostering and protection from the State. He thought this was the only efficient remedy now left to put an end to the loss and annoyance produced by hog thieves.

Mr. Brown thought it a bad plan to make a distinction in the classes of larceny. In his mind all kind of thieving was alike, and it was a wrong policy to discriminate.

Mr. Reese stated that the reason the committee reported against the bill was that to class these misdemeanors as felonies, it would crowd the courts with a new and a large amount of business. The penitentiary would not have room to accommodate the new influx, and he looked upon this evil as one which society would have to bear by the enforcement of the present remedy. Another reason they reported against the bill was, that the law would act very unfairly on the colored people. They did not have the opportunity or the facilities to be familiarized with the law as the white men. They should not be imposed upon, but protected, until, by virtue of opportunity and education, they too would see the disgrace attached to the act, as the white men have been taught to see it, etc.

Mr. Mathews favored the passage of the bill by the present punishment, a short while in jail, it only gave the thieves an opportunity to concoct new schemes of stealing. He delivered in punishing this serious offence, and to make the criminal do some service for his support at the same time.

Mr. Blance did not believe this law was compatible with the humane institutions of a Republican form of government. The crime was too light for such a severe punishment. It would be looked upon in the light of oppression, and would operate in a manner which would not meet the approval of the enlightened ideas of the present generation.

Mr. W. P. Matthews insisted that this measure was necessary, not only for the protection of the whitemen's hogs, but the negroes also. It was a question of whether the honest part of our people should protected in their property.

Mr. Hudson, as the introducer of the bill, said he advocated the bill on the grounds that year after year thousands of dollars were sent to the West for bacon, because their hogs were stolen from them and because the people had been deterred from raising hogs on account of the annoyance.

On motion of Mr. Estes the previous question was called. On the report of the committee the yeas and nays were demanded—yeas 21; nays 14, and the bill was lost.

A bill to repeal an act to prevent an emigrant from leaving his employer without having first paid his passage money. Committe reported favorably, and the bill was passed.

A bill to prevent the sale of ardent spirits within one mile of Bartow Iron Works.

Mr. Blance offered an amendment to insert the Cherokee Iron Works; also agreed to and the bill as amended passed.

A bill to authorize and compel Christopher T. Brown, guardian, to settle with his ward, Sarah A. Lester, a minor.

Committee reported adversely and the bill was lost.

A bill to amend the several acts incorporating the city of Gainesville, and for other purposes.

Committee reported in favor, and the bill was passed.

A bill to appoint a Board of Commissioners to sell the public academy of Clarkesville.

Mr. Erwin proposed a substitute for the original bill—accepted and substitued passed.

A bill to repeal an act passed in 1869 in reference to the renewal of actions at law and equity in six months after a non-suit or dismissal.

Committee reported adversely to the passage and the bill was lost.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message was received from the House, stating that that body had passed by a constitutional majority the Senate bill incorporating the University Bank of Athens.

A bill to fix the time of electing the United States Representatives.

The committee reported adversely to its passage, and the bill was lost.

A bill to alter and amend the law of pleading in certain cases in this State.

Committee reported adversely to its passage.

Mr. Winn, as the introducer of the bill, desired to state his position on this question, and stated in an eloquent manner the reasons necessary why this bill should be passed.

On taking the vote to agree to the report of the committee the yeas were 12, nays 10.

After a legal combat participated in by Winn, Hillyer, Reese, Peavy Blance and Brown, the yers and nays were called on agreeing to the report of the committee, and stood—yeas 20, nays 15. Report agreed to, and the bill was lost.

Mr. Harris, chairman of committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report that as no evidence had been transmitted to the committee by Tunis G. Campbell, contestant for the seat in the Senate now filled by Senator H. W. Mattox.

Recommended that Senator N. W. Maddox be duly declared Senator from the Second District. Adopted.

On motion, Senate went into executive session, to consider a sealed document, which had been sent in by His Excellency, the Governor.

After the Executive session the Senate adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

SENATORIAL CONFIRMATIONS.

In executive session Senate confirmed Joseph W Preston, Solicitor General Ocmulgee Circuit.

Senate adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

House called to order by Speaker Bacon.

Prayer by Rev. F. Jackson, Representative from Clarke county.

On motion of Mr. Hudson, of Schley, the rules were suspended and the following bills read the first time:

Mr. McLellan—To authorize the Ordinary of Worth county to purchase surveyor's instruments.

Also, to facilitate the arrest of criminals and fugitives from justice.

A MEMORIAL.

Mr. Peabody presented a memorial signed by Bishop Pierce, ex-Governor Brown, Judge McKay and other eminent gentlemen relative to a plan to affiliate denominational colleges with the State University. Referred without reading to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Colding offered a resolution tendering a seat on the floor to Hon. A. C. Pate, which was agreed to.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Bank of the University at Athens. Committee on Banks recommend its passage.

Mr. Carlton moved to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill, which was agreed to. Report as amended agreed to, and the bill passed by yeas 129.

Nays—Summerlin, Leigh of Coweta, Anderson.

To incorporate the Real Estate Savings Bank of Stone Mountain. Committee recommend that it do pass as amended. Report agreed to and bill passed. Yeas 125.

Nays—Anderson, Leigh, Summerlin, Trammell, Phillips.

(The corporators are B F Veal, A J Veal, J W Goldsmith, J W McCurdy, J T Willingham, J E Cloud, W G Whidby, et. al. Capital stock $100,000 with privilege to increase to $200,000.)

To change the lines between the counties of Mitchell and Colquitt.

Mr. Felton offered an amendment to change the lines between the counties of Macon and Houston. Amendment agreed to and bill passed.

For the relief of Samuel Weil. Committee on Finance report adverse to passage.

Mr. Hoge moved to recommit the bill to the committee, which motion prevailed.

To reduce the official bonds of the Sheriffs in the counties of Fannin, Gilmer and Pickens. Judiciary Committee recommended its passage with an amendment adding Murray county amendment making the bill inoperative until recommended by the Grand Jury disagreed to and bill passed.

For the relief of securities of S. C. Shivers, tax collector of Hancock county. Finance Committee recommended its passage. Tabled.

House went into the committee of the whole to consider bill for the relief of A. A. Trammell—W. D. Anderson in the Chair. Committee reported back the bill with the recommendation that it do not pass. Report agreed to and bill lost.

To compensate Jurors in Lumpkin county. Judiciary Committee recommended a substitute. Substitute adopted and bill passed.

For the relief of indigent maimed soldiers. Finance Committee report adverse to passage. Tabled.

To amend section 4000 of the Code. Laid on the table.

[Several bills for third reading, offered by Mr. Bush, were tabled on account of his illness.]

To authorize the Judge of Muscogee Superior Court to draw a panel of 48 grand jurors. Judiciary Committee offered a substitute authorizing Judges of the Superior Courts to draw panels of 36 or 48 grand jurors, as they deem best. Report agreed to and the bill passed.

To amend the attachment laws. Judiciary Committee recommend a substitute—amendment adopted and bill passed.

To define the liabilities of non-resident Railroad companies to taxation. Finance Committee recommended its passage. Report agreed to and bill passed.

To amend section 2259 of the Code. Judiciary Committee recommend its passage. Report agreed to and bill passed.

To organize a County Court for Putnam county. Passed.

To amend the charter of the Planters' Loan and Savings Bank. Passed by yeas 128, nays 0.

To provide for the payment of insolvent criminal costs in the Augusta Judicial Circuit. Judiciary Committee recommend its passage with an amendment.

Mr. Cason moved to amend by inserting the "Brunswick Circuit." Report as amended agreed to and bill passed.

To incorporate the Enterprise Manufacturing Company. Passed.

To repeal the act creating a Board of Commissioners for Richmond county. Passed.

To amend section 1919 of the Code. Passed.

To repeal the act amending the garnishment laws. Tabled.

To incorporate the Manufacturers' Bank of Augusta. Committee on Banks recommended its passage with an amendment. Report agreed to and bill passed by yeas 125; nays, Summerlin, Trammell, Anderson and Leigh.

Mr. Dell moved to suspend the rules to read bills the second time. Lost.

Mr. Fort moved to suspend the rules to take up the bill to reduce the Judicial Circuits. Lost.

Mr. Newton offered a resolution tendering a seat on the floor to Hon. G. T. Bartlett, which was agreed to.

THE CAPITOL BUILDING PERFECTLY SAFE.

The special committee to confer with the Superintendent of Public Works relative to the condition of the Capitol Building, reported that they had examined the building in conjunction with Dr. E. A. Flewellen, Superintendent of Public Works, and Calvin Fay, Architect, and found no cause of alarm, and that the building was perfecly safe. They are assured that no material change has taken place in the appearance of the walls or other portions of the building for the past twelve months. Some repairs are necessary. They recommend that the superintendent of public works, cause an immediate and careful examination of the building by competent persons of the south and west walls and if necessary have the same strenghtened and repaired.

They recommend the adoption of a resolution that the Speaker appoint a standing committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and the Superintendent of Public Works report in detail what repairs are necessary and the amount of money required, to said committee, who will report the same to the House.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins, of Putnam, the rules were suspended and the report agreed to and the resolutions adopted.

Several leaves of absence were granted to members on account of sickness.

On motion of Mr. Dell, the House adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Destructive Fire in Washington.

Foreign Intelligence.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The National Theatre burned, with some adjoining buildings. Damage to the Imperial Hotel is $20,000. Miller & Jones, billiards, lose $3,000. The usual adjuncts to a popular theatre was burned or flooded. Mrs. Oates, who had just commenced an engagement, lost heavily. There is much sympathy for manager and lessee Saville, who also loses heavily.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, January 28.—The Public Library has been ordered open on Sunday afternoons.

The deaths in 1872 exceed those of 1871 by 3 per cent., exclusive of small pox deaths. The increase is 25 per cent.

FRANCE.

TREATY SIGNED.

PARIS, January 28.—Thiers has signed the treaty of commerce between England and France.

SPAIN.

REPORT READ.

MADRID, January 28.—The report of the committee on reforms and the abolition of slavery at Porto Rico has been read in the Lower House of the Cortez.

PORTUGAL.

YELLOW JACK.

LISBON, January 28.—The mail steamer from Rio Janerio reports the yellow fever raging there when she started.

ENGLAND.

DEAD.

LONDON, January 28.—Adam Sedgwick, geologist, is dead, aged 85.

THE MINNESOTA ICE HORROR!

Over Two Hundred Lives Lost!

Drifts Higher than Houses--Babies Frozen Stark at their Mothers' Breasts---A Land of Snow Strewn Thickly with Corpses.

From the New York Herald.]

WINONA, MINN., January 18.—While your Eastern world on the verge of the Gulf Stream has been lifting the hands of despair and voice of protest over a snowfall which made locomotion on foot unpleasant and by horse cars impossible for a day or two, and while the whole country has been thrilling with horror at the incremation of a few hapless workwomen in a tinder box, up here, on the shadeless and shelterless prairies, "there hath been wrought a deed of dreadful note." Human suffering which parallels that endured by the fated Franklin has been of hourly occurrence, and lives have been taken as freely as in battle, but with attendant circumstances infinitely more tragic than wait on the parting of the soul which is rent from the mangled flesh by shot or steel. I was in Minnesota after the awful massacre of ten years ago, when the red wave of Indian invasion swept over the smiling land and left it

A WASTE OF ASHES SOAKED WITH BLOOD;

but the scalping knife and bullet of the Sioux did not do such havoc as the snows have wrought this year, nor were all the tortures of the red fiends productive of more agony than I have witnessed within the past ten days. What has been suffered and how many have been slain has not yet been ascertained, for the settlements are far apart and communication is difficult; but by every mail come particulars that chill the blood, and we can now fairly estimate the extent of the calamity; and, inasmuch as the history of this memorable Polar wave must, in a measure, be derived from local sources and backwoods journal that never reach the Eastern reader or editor, it may not be labor wasted on the part of the Herald's correspondent to prepare a succinct and intelligible account of the sad affair, to which are added such personal passages as may be most worthy of preservation.

Up to that fatal Tuesday, at whose mention many a heart shall ache in Minnesota for years to come, there had been winter weather of the usual sort, clear cold, with occasional storms of snow, some of which had seriously blockaded the railroads and induced considable suffering from scarcity of fuel. The epizooty had for some time laid an embargo on travel. Our great Northwestern country must not be considered to be like Canada, a land of hills and valleys, thickly clad with pine forest. A great table-land, of considerable altitude, lying open to the winds that sweep down from the Northern Sea at intervals,

ICY AS THE BREATH OF DEATH.

with an occasional tree, a semi-occasional clump of trees, or a still rarer belt of forest along a water course, and an atmosphere dry and rare—such is the Northwest. It is largely settled by immigrants from Scandinavia, poor and thrifty folks, whose wooden houses stand singly or in little hamlets, marking the prairie at every few miles. The country is fertile, and in summer smiles as the garden of the Lord; but in winter it presents a bleak face of snow to a cloudless, blue sky.

Tuesday, the 7th, was a lovely and mild day. The sun was bright and the air balmy. Every pulse of the country was astir under the genial influence and the wild swans that changed overhead once or twice for their meres must have seen the prairie roads alive with teams. The farmers were all out at the nearest settlement. They were getting short of fuel; there was but a handful of flour at the bottom of the barrel, not a scrap of meat was left. But the snows had ceased, their little horses were well again, so every farmer hitched the team for the town. In the little cottages of wood were women and children; the school-houses were full of little ones. Such was the country, thus its dwellers, when the blow fell. Nature would seem to have arrogated to herself all the savage attributes which had marked her first children there, their careful and patient watch for an easy opportunity, and their sudden and relentless onslaught.

THE STORM WAS TURNED LOOSE.

At Winnebago City there were sixty teams assembled; scores were at New Ulm. All along from Albert Lea and Blue Earth, by Wisdom, Mankato, clear up to Breckinridge, Belle, Prairie, and Duluth, the people were scattered, delivered into the hands of the storm.

Between 12 and 2 o'clock on Tuesday, the sky turned lived, the sun became a dull brazen ring, the south wind chopped round rapidly and became cold, and in a very few minutes was laden with fine frozen snow-drift that stung like a shower of needles. So utterly unprepared were the people for the change in the weather, and so suddenly did it come upon them, that one man at Winnebago City describes it as "if a man clapped his hands—so, and the snow came in our faces." Knowing what the hurricane boded, men leaped into their sleighs, and with voice and lash urged their cowering horses out into the storm. Then the work of death began. For more than fifty hours, till late on Thursday, the freezing wind and falling snow continued. It was not a steady fall of snow, but

A HOWLING HURRICANE,

the wind sometimes attaining a speed of twenty-eight, thirty or thirty-two miles. The snow came in fitful flurries, with a wild screech and a stinging whiz. The thermometer fell steadily, till at Champlain it registered fifty-four degrees below zero. At other places, the mercury marked from eight to forty-two degrees below. Some of the farmers who set out soon found that if they valued life they must turn back. They were enveloped in sheets of snow that blinded them. The wind came so fiercely that they were fain to stop and turn round till a momentary lull came. The road—why, the level prairie was all road now, without one track of wheel or runner to indicate the path of safety. Wherever there was a slight knoll or a tree the driving snow-sleet curled round it and broke over it like yeastly billows over a wreck, and far to leeward grew up drifts of eccentric form. Then the snorting horses that toiled along, pressing with their heaving flanks closer to each other for warmth and dumb protection and sympathy, refused to go forward; the driver felt himself becoming listless, his cold limbs were growing warm, and, warned of the

SWIFT COMING OF DEATH,

he turned and retraced his steps. Happy they who did so betimes. There were many who held on stubbornly till too late. There were many more who, goaded on by a dreadful fear of the fate of their wives and little ones, left alone in their frail citadels, forced on through the drifts that grew deeper at every step and cold that became more intense every moment. And there were others who grew weary of the contest, and, lying down in their robes, were lulled by the elemental rage into a slumber which knew no awakening. Sometimes the horses gave out, and the unhappy driver, benumbed and chilled, his movements impeded by his heavy clothing, had to abandon his team and take to the drifts. The moans and shrieks of the horses that found themselves thus deserted by their masters, are said by some few who survived such scenes, to have been agonizing to hear. And at their homes things were no better. There was, perhaps, a scanty supply of fuel in the corner and but a day's food in the larder. Night trod closely on the heels of noon. Perhaps the mother was alone with her suckling child, her husband ten miles away in one direction, her children two miles away in another. These helpless parents suffered countless deaths. The wooden buildings creaked and

ROCKED IN THE SWING OF THE STORM

like ships at sea. The timbers cracked with the frost like rifles. Beads of frost stood on every piece of woodwork, the small panes of glass were so thick with ice that there was no chance that the lamp set in the casement could send its feeble light to the belated strugglers without. It was impossible to open the doors, so high had the drifts become. The fire grew low, though it was replenished with the scanty furniture. Day succeeded to darkness, but the day was as the night. Only the chimney of the house appeared above the drifts. The poor woman knew that her children lay dead, hand in hand, on the prairie, and that her husband's corpse was somewhere entombed in a giant drift.

The little baby's blue lips were laid against her empty breast; the soul had sped from between them in a little cloud of frozen vapor. She lay down and died, and the relenting winds wafted through the apertures of the room a descent drift of diamond snow for her winding sheet. These pictures, terrible as they may appear to the readers of the Herald who sit by warm fires and find the music of the snow as it tinkles against the glass, a musical and a cheerful sound, are less than the reality. The advance of death was like that of a torturer, who comes with all his horrid engines to the victim bound at the stake. Only they were to be envied who met a swifter fate in the raging storm without, and were spared the sight of their children dying before their eyes of hunger as well as of cold.

ON THE RAILROADS

there was not absolute suffering. Of course trains were snowed in for days in drifts that towered to the telegraph wires, ann passengers had to shiver and be scantily fed. But this was only a trifle.

When Friday, the 10th, came, the sun rose upon a land of snow and silence. Drifts many feet deep and many square miles in extent were there. Here and there the chimney of a house stood up like a tombstone in a vast cemetery. The land lay like a corpse under a winding sheet that had moulded itself into occasional wrinkles over the dead limbs or set features. Now came the giant labor of clearing away the giant drifts and setting free the imprisoned trains, and the sadder task of tracing through the prairies the step of the dead. Everywhere they were found lying still and statue-like in

THE ICY EMBRACE OF DEATH.

Sometimes the searchers would find man and horses together, the former lying dead wrapped in his robes with the whip in his hand, in the sleigh, one horse down, the other standing in the spot where he was fastened by his partner's fall till he shared his partner's fate. Sometimes the sleigh was found overturned, with the traces cut. Then to the right or left would be discovered the driver, who had wandered round in a despairing circle to die. Occasionally the beasts showed in their dilated nostrils, widely spread lips and staring eyes the signs of mortal terror. And the men, too, were sometimes Laocoons of ice-statutes of writhing despair. But, as a rule, death came quietly, as it generally does in these cases, first robbing the victim of the consciousness of approaching death, which begets an agonized struggle for life, and stilling him with a stupor said to be as delicious as it is deadly.

THE DEATH ROLL

cannot yet be made up with any reasonable degree of certainty. We are only now getting detailed reports of the nearer settlements, and it will be fully a week ere these are so complete as to be trustworthy. Many of the missing will not be found till spring; but it is safe to set down all the missing as dead. After carefully collating all the various reports received thus far, and making all allowance for the remaining parts of the State, I am led to conclude that the loss of life in Minnesota will range from 250 to 300. It is just possible, though not probable, that the higher figure may be reached. Almost all of these are men, and the very large proportion of them fathers of families.

☞ Miss Rhoda Boughton, the author of "Good-Bye, Sweetheart," etc., says a correspondent of the Home Journal, is a young, pretty, fascinating and rather wild girl. She is the eldest daughter of an English clergyman, and at present residing with an uncle in Devonshire, England. "Cometh Up as a Flower," was written by her when only 16.

FAIRBURN HOTEL, BY MRS. E. McLARIN,

Fairburn............Georgia.

☞ Board per Day $2.50

THE Morning Trains from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia, breakfast at this House. Three trains breakfast daily. may18—dtf

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 21; Orleans 21¼; sales 2,248 bales.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet and steady; old Western mixed 66½a67 afloat. Pork firm; new $14 50; lard steady—western steam 8 5-16a8⅜. Turpentine quiet at 67. Rosin quiet at $3 80 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks dull. Gold dull at 1 13⅞. Money firm at 7 per cent; exchange, long, 7⅞; short, 10⅛; governments steady; State bonds quiet.

LONDON, January 28.—Consols 92¼a92⅜. 5s 91.

FRANKFORT, January 28.—Bonds 96⅞.

PARIS, January 28.—Rentes 54f, 30c.

LIVERPOOL, January 28—noon.—Cotton firm; uplands 9¼a10; Orleans 10½a10⅛.

LATER—Cotton closed steady; sales 12,000 bales; exports and speculation 2,000.

LATER—Cotton closed unchanged. Sales include 6,000 American.

Breadstuffs steady and quiet. Beef, new, 88.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, January 28, 3 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—This morning chilly and disagreeable. No new feature in any of the departments of business. Trade good during the morning.

COTTON firm at 18½.

EXCHANGE—Buying at par and selling at ½ premium.

FINANCIAL.—Gold buying at $1 11; selling $1 13. Silver buying $1 05; selling $1 08.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—Georgia 6s 75a77; 7s 84a86; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 70a72; 8s 80a82. Augusta 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock 93a95; Georgia Railroad bonds 95a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 88a90; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock 89a91. Georgia Banking and Trust Company stock $1 10a1 15.

HARDWARE.—Hollowware, Savery's, 7c. Belting 20 per cent. off list. Fairbanks' scales, list net. Manilla rope 25 c; Cotton 30c; Jute 15c; greenleaf 7¼a7¾. Cotton cards $6 00 per dozen. Axle grease $21 00 per gross. Picks, common, 16¼; steel 17½; mattocks 18½, axe helves $1 50a2 per dozen.

LEATHER.—Calf-skins—domestic $39a44 per dozen; French $45a66. Harness leather 38a45c per pound; sole leather, hemlock, 29a33½; oak 50a70c; split 40c; kips, coutry, 50a60 per pound.

POWDER AND SHOT.—Blasting powder $2 25; rifle powder per keg, 25 pounds, $7 25; half kegs $4; quarter kegs $2 25. Patent shot, bag, $3 25.

IRON—Tire 1 1-2 inches to 4 by 1 1-2, $6; smaller sizes 50 cts advance. Rod, 12c. Axes, Collins' $14 00a15 00; Clark's $13 50. Shovels, Ames', $15 00; Roland's $13 00; Stone's $13 50. Solid cast-steel R. R, 18. Coffee mills $3 75a10 00. Cast-steel 25c; springs 22; axles 10a11; sad iron 7; horse shoe nails 20a25; I. B, Hames, $8 00, Andirons $65a$1 50.

PRINTS.—Wamsutta 9; Bedford 9; Amoskeag 10a10½; Arnold 10; Albions 11½; Richmond 11½; Spragues 11½; Dunnel 11½.

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown Domestics—Graniteville, 7-8, 11; Trion, 7-8, 11; Augusta 7-8, 11½; Graniteville, 4-4, 13; Trion, 4-4, 13, Augusta, 4-4, 13; Graniteville, 3-4 9½; Augusta, 3-4, 16½; light osnaburgs 14½; heavy osnaburgs 16½c; Yarns $1 65. Roswell shirtings, 7-8, 11½; 4-4, 13. Checks 14½a16.

BEEF CATTLE.—Buying prices, gross 3a4½; net 6a9.

MUTTON.—Buying prices, gross 3½a4½; net 10c.

HOGS.—Buying prices, gross $4 90a5 15 on foot; net $7.

FRESH MEATS.—Dressed beef by the side, per pound, 6a9; retail 10a15. Mutton, whole, dressed 10a12½, retail 10a15. Hogs, dressed, 7; 10a12½ retail. Veal, dressed, 10; retail 12½ a15. Corned beef in kegs 12½; retail 12½.

SAUSAGES.—Linked, fresh, wholesale 15; retail 17a20; linked, smoked 15; retail 20. Sausages in 50 lb cans, green, 15. Bologna, smoked, in bags, 15; retail 20a25. Hogshead cheese, wholesale 15; retail 20. Blood pudding 15; retail 20. Liver pudding, wholesale 15; retail 20.

BUTCHER'S MEATS—Retail prices, corned beef in kegs 12½c; spiced 15c; hogs 8c; mutton 10a12½c; veal 10c; Sausages 15a17c; soup bone 10a25c.

BAGGING AND TIES.—Gunny 15; magnolia and other Western brands 16a16½; double anchor and Ludlow 16. Ties 8½a9.

BACON.—Shoulders 6½.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders 6, C. R. sides new meat 8; clear sides 8½c.

LARD.—We quote buckets, 12; cans and kegs 10½; tierces, 9½.

FLOUR.—Fancy $10 50; extra family $9 50; family $8 25; superfine $7 50.

GRAIN.—We quote white corn 85; mixed, 82; in ear, 85. Wheat best quality $2; red wheat $1 80a1 90. Oats 58a65. Rye 1 15a$1 20. Barley $1 10a1 15.

GROCERIES.—We quote: Sugars—Crushed Granulated and Powdered 14½. Coffee A 13½; for Extra C 13; Yellow C 12½. Brown 11½a13. Tallow 7. Liverpool salt $2 30; Virginia salt $2. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6a7½c per box. Georgia Soap Factory—5a7c per pound. Candles—full weights 21a21½. Ginger 18a20. Pepper 25a28. Corn meal 85. Starch 6½a10. Rice 8½ for tierces. Java Coffee 27a30. Rio 22a24. New Orleans syrup 72a75; Molasses—hhds. 27; bbls. 32. Cheese, factory, 17a18.

FISH.—Mackerel, No. 3, bbls., $10 50; No. 2, half bbls., $7 00; No. 3, half bbls., $5 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50; No. 3, kits, $1 25.

HAY.—Western timothy $37a38; Tennessee $30a35.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 30c; chickens 15a20; country butter 18a22a25; Tennessee butter 28a30.

STEEL—Solid cast steel railroad 13c; cast steel 22c.

NAILS.—Per keg, 10d to 60d, $5 75; 8d, $6; 6d, $6 25; 4d, $6 50; 3d, $7 75; fine, $9 25 finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75c on above prices.

FRUIT.—Apples, Southern $3 00a3 50 per barrel; Northern $4 00a5 25 per barrel. Bananas retail at 5c, or six for 25c. Cocoanuts 10a15c. Oranges 5a10c. Lemons 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retail from Stores: Sweet Potatoes $1 60 per bushel, 50c per peck. Table Peas $1 50. Turnips 25c per peck. Onions 50c per peck. Irish potatoes 50a60 per peck; $2 00 per bushel. Cabbage 10a25 apiece. Dressed chickens, retail, 15c per pound; turkeys 15a18c per pound.

CHOICE HOTEL.

Corner Broad and Bridge Streets,

ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

Situated in the business part of the city. Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.

dec4-tf — LEWIS A. CARY, Clerk.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

PLATT & CO.,

FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

Nos. 7 and 9 James' Bank Block,

ATLANTA, - - - - - GEORGIA.

HAVING fitted up our rooms, we will be pleased to show the public our new and elegant stock of FURNITURE, just received, and bought exclusively from manufacturers in Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western markets.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine the grand display of

French Flowers,

WHICH ARE OF OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION. dec8—dtf.

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!

MY FRIENDS, PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL are hereby informed that I have removed my Cigar Manufactory from Garnett street to NO. 4 BROAD STREET, next door to No. 1 Engine House, where I hope to see all my old customers and many new ones. I still manufacture the

Clear Havana Partagas, Moscovita and Henry Clay,

which I claim to be the finest Cigars ever manufactured this side the ocean, and equal to the best imported brands. Manufactured here they are 25 per cent. cheaper, as the tax on imported cigars amounts to that much. I import direct the best grades of Havana Tobacco. Manufactory No. 4 Broad street, wholesale and retail, and retail stand 54 Whitehall street. [dec21-d2m] P. H. ENGLEBERT.

THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE PASSENGER ROUTE.

REORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1872.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION

VIA

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND

AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON AND PORTSMOUTH,

AND THE

Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

The equipment of the Roads of this Line is first-class

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are Upon all Night Trains

DOUBLE DAILY SCHEDULES are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, passengers connect with the first R. R. train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the rail connections via Richmond, or the route up Chesapeake Bay having, in the latter case,

But One Night of Railway Travel,

and the second night enjoy the luxurious accommodations of the Steamers of that line.

Passengers going via Bay Line should leave Atlanta on Morning Trains. The Dalton route—all rail—has two nights rail travel, so has their Bay Line route, while we have only one.

THROUGH TICKETS to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points South. Also, full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to attractive Summer Resorts.

For Time Schedules, Price Lists, and all desirable information, apply to the following named agents of the line:

A. F. BUTLER, Agent; M. J. O'CONNOR, Travelling Agent, Augusta; H. M. COTTINGHAM, General Western Agent, Atlanta; SID MOCK, Southern Agent, Montgomery, Alabama. F. W. CLARK, A. G. P. A.

A. POPE, General Passenger Agent. 4—dtf

GOWER, JONES & CO.,

Cartersville, Georgia,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND ONE, TWO AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS.

CAN fill orders at short notice. A large quantity of well seasoned timber on hand. Mr. E. N. Gower—who has had forty years experience in the business—formerly of Greenville, South Carolina, and lately of Gainesville, Georgia, gives his personal attention to the business. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

All Work Warranted.

WE DEFY COMPETITION, BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE.

nov17—d6m

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,

(CAPITAL $1,000,000.)

Soluble Pacific Guano,

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

Agents for the Company,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THIS GUANO has been in extensive use for seven years in Georgia and adjoining States. Experience demonstrates that 200 pounds per acre increases the crop from double to three-fold the natural yield, thus making one hand equal to two, and one acre equal to two.

The policy of the Pacific Guano Company is to sell a fertilizer unsurpassed for excellence at the lowest price and look to large sales and small profits for reasonable returns on capital invested, hence this valuable Guano is put into market at the present low price to consumers.

Planters are requested to put in their orders early to insure prompt delivery.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Selling Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents, Baltimore, Md. dec15—d til april 1st, 1873

POSTPONED.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Jan Van Ness, in the following case, to-wit:

John Van Ness versus Benjamin Hamilton.

I have levied upon, as the property of Benjamin Hamilton, 50 acres, more or less, lying in the fork of the Lawrenceville and Brown's Bridge road, near the town of Gainesville, Hall county, and State of Georgia, being part of original land lot No. 122, in the 9th district of said county and State, and being the place whereon Dr M P Stephenson now resides.

Also, land lot No. 154 in said district, county and State.

Also, 171 acres, original land lot No. 172, adjoining lots of Henry Clark, David Tanner, E M Johnson and others.

Also, lot of land No. 11, in 9th district, said county and State, containing 250 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements upon the above described property, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in February

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 24, 1872.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH, United States Marshal. jan8—dlawtw

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,

WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS, AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.

LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.

ORDER WORK SOLICITED.

SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.

KEOGH & THORNE,

254 AND 256 CANAL STREET,

NEW YORK CITY. nov26-d1yr

To the Merchants of Atlanta

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF

FREIGHT LINE,

VIA SAVANNAH,

BEG leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and classifications shall always be as low as by competing Lines, and any "Special Circulars" or "Letters" issued by other routes, giving lower rates than at present advertised, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions on the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Merchants visiting New York will consult their interest by calling on C. D. OWENS, the General Agent of the Line, 229 Broadway, before making Freight arrangements elsewhere. jan21—dtf

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

IT has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating and Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Headache immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets.

WHITNEY BRO'S, Gen'l Ag'ts, 227 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by HEARD, CRAIG & CO., and Druggists generally. jan3—dcodm

ON MARRIAGE.

HAPPY Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. dec6—d&w3m

AGENTS WANTED.

The Master Spirits of the World,

AND

THE TREASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

AGENTS report sales of 25 to 100 copies in a few hours or days. Prospectus Free. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans. sep28—jan26—d&wly

J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,

SUCCESSORS TO

LEE & HIGHTWER,

DEALERS IN

HORSES AND MULES.

☞ Opposite Passenger Depot. ☜

GRIFFIN, - - - - - - - - - GEORGIA

PROPOSE to continue the Livery and sale business in Griffin, at the old stand, and the premises depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and as superb and elegant vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to serve their friends and the public, at all hours, and by giving their personal attention to the business.

☞ Will keep always on hand stock for sale. Drovers can secure good accommodation—new lots being large and secure. Nov6-tf

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications will always be returned either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1873.

FOR CONGRESS,

FROM THE EIGHTH DISTRICT,

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS.

☞ The bill abolishing usury laws in Ohio and allowing free trade in money has passed the State Senate. The legal rate of interest, in the absence of specifications in contracts, is to be six per cent.

☞ Colonel Rawls, the Congressman elect from the first district received a majority of 150 votes over his Radical competitor Mr. Sloan. Sloan is contesting the election. Being a Grant man, he hopes that the Radical party will unseat Rawls and seat him on any partizan showing.

Accepting the Situation.

Governor Smith, of Georgia, the other day, in a speech to the people of Atlanta, after expressing his regrets that the Democrats, under the banner of Greeley and Brown, had failed to get control of the national administration, said that nevertheless, Georgia will continue to perform her part in good faith as a member of the Federal Union, and that "we should send the wisest and most discreet men to the Federal Legislature." Furthermore, while denouncing dishonest Carpet-Baggers, he welcomed laborers and capitalists to the South. This is the right spirit of Southern reconstruction. *New York Herald.*

The Western Dairy.

The Northwestern Dairymen have had a large convention in Wisconsin. The big increase in the production of cheese and butter warrants the statement that the next five years will see the enlargement of this business become five fold.

Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio were represented.

The association favored native cows as the best, and advocate milking twice a day.

A western horticultural society has also been in session in Illinois, many States being represented.

The fact was developed that Iowa is a very fine apple growing State.

☞ The New York papers announce the death of Hon. William Cassidy, the editor of the Albany Argus. Mr. Cassidy was a leading man for many years.

The writer met him at the Baltimore Convention last July, and was on the committee on platform with him. Mr. Cassidy moved the election of Mr. Burr, of a Connecticut paper, as the chairman of the committee. He also moved the adoption of the Cincinnati platform and wrote the brief introduction to it.

He also asked the writer to move the election of Samuel Randall, of Pennsylvania, as secretary of the committee. He appeared to entertain the idea of running the entire concern.

To Mardi Gras.

We have received from Mr. B. W. Wrenn, the General ticket agent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the most enterprising thing yet, in the shape of an advertisement. He has gotten up a large hadsome pamphlet entitled "Mardi Gras in New Orleans. It has 33 pages, and gives a graphic description of the Mardi Gras festivities in New Orleans since 1857. It gives the reader a thorough idea of the memorable carnival celebration that yearly draws thousands of visitors from all parts of the United States.

The pamphlet also tells all the convenient routes by which the traveler can go to Mardi Gras via the State Road. It is proposed to get up an excursion at low rates for the round trip.

We learn of a good many going this year. The carnival will come off on the 25th.

Louisiana.

The Louisiana Supreme Court has by a divided bench sustained the infamous Durrell, Kellogg Board, that pronounced the Radical ticket elected. The court consisted of five judges. Two dissented in opinions of great ability.

The significance of the infamous ruling is understood when it is known that two of the three judges, so deciding for the Radical side of the question had each a near relative appointed the day before the decision was given to two valuable offices worth from ten to fifteen thousand dollars each.

The farcicality of this bought decision will be more fully understood in the light of the testimony taken by the Senatorial Committee on Elections, at Washington, in the case of the contest between the rival Senators, McMillan and Ray, seeking admission. The fact was elicited by Senator Carpenter that the election of the Grant electors in Louisiana was proclaimed by the Radical illegal board without a scrap of election returns from any source whatever. And great confusion was exhibited on the gross criminality being urged of thus proclaiming an election result without a single return to ground it.

The rival Senators are General W. L. McMillan, the Liberal, and John Ray, the Radical. McMillan is an Ohio man and brother-in-law of ex-Postmaster General Dennison. He served in the war with distinction, rising to be General. At the close of the war he settled in Louisiana. Though a Republican he has been a fair one.

John Ray is a Missouri man, a lawyer, who has been living in Louisiana since 1840. He has been somewhat prominent in politics. Since the war he has been a pronounced Radical, getting good jobs all the time when they were to be had. He was elected by the illegal Pinchbeck Legislature.

The Coal Famine.

Atlanta has had a little touch, and not a severe one, of the coal famine. The washing away of the Rosaca bridge has prevented for a few days, the forwarding of freight, and the result has been the consumption of the small stock on hand, and a small suggestion of famine, which we hope, however, is over.

The matter is serious enough to require a little attention. We have taken the trouble to look into the matter. It has been customary heretofore for the dealers to lay in winter stocks of coal during the summer months. The slack business on the railroads enables them to do this. We find, however, that this provision for winter was not so generally made during the last summer, and this winter caught the city with an insufficient winter supply to begin with.

The State Road, with characteristic liberality, has been in the habit of co-operating in this wise movement by waiting for the freight on these winter supplies brought forward in summer until the fall coal trade opened in October. And the State Road was ready to do this last summer, and so notified the dealers.

During the winter months the road is liable at any time to be interrupted by freshets. No forethought has been able to guard against them. The elements of nature are more potent than human provision. Hence so long as only temporary supplies are kept by the dealers, Atlanta in the winter months is liable to coal famines, and this without any being reprehensibly in fault.

Another cause of the exhaustion of coal supply is that the sections below us take much coal. The roads leading from Atlanta in those directions have inadequate supplies of coal cars, and therefore at inopportune times take off the cars of the State Road. The coal trade has become so extensive a one that the roads should all be equipped to fill its demands.

It will be seen, therefore, that to avoid coal famines in the future, in Atlanta, dealers must accumulate stocks ahead, and the various roads must be able to meet, from their own equipment, any demands upon them for coal transportation.

Storey.

Storey, of the Chicago Times, is the editor who had the honor of being the recipient of that famous thrashing administered by Miss Lydia Thompson, the lovely queen of the burlesque opera. The incensed Lydia was aggravated by some rather free-spoken and unmusical comments of Storey upon the performance of her company. Storey said it was immodest, too much exhibition of charms, and objectionable in its wit. He scored the fair Lydia and her colleagues in the hardest and plainest sort of Anglo-Saxon invective. He was as nude in his words as the Opera Bouffe performers.

The result has become historic. The exasperated blonde bounced the bold critic with a raging cowhide.

Now for the sequel.

We see that Mademoiselle Aimee another representative of the opera bouffe, is performing in Chicago, and we judge from the press that her performances are not far behind those of the lovely Lydia in the immoral enchantments of too free an exposure of female beauty and the too rollicking licence of immodest talk.

Yet the comments of the moral Storey show a caution of criticism and a guarded care of disapproval, that would indicate that the licence of his critical pen was under the thrall of old memories of former perils. The possibility of the beautiful Aimee following the war-like example of the savage but lovely Lydia hath evidently terrified the critical Storey into the most diplomatic discretion.

The following is the carefully worded commentary on the luscious but naughty Aimee, which the prudent story perpetrates in the light of his former experience. It will be seen that it is as pretty a piece of apologetic condemnation as could be framed. It will certainly save his old hide while scoring the frail artiste.

Mdlle. Aimee has lost none of her piquancy, verging on the very border of naughtiness. Every movement of her body is full of provocative suggestion, from the snap of her fingers to that eloquent little kick, with which she punctuates her action. To the sober and puritanically-minded, much of this actress' performance would be an infinite abomination. Apropos it is a query as to the logic used by the apologists of *opera bouffe*. The same suggestion without the music would be stigmatised as the essence of lewdness, to debauch the mind and influence the feeling of the young. "But the music saves it," say the admirers of opera bouffe. Yet the same class, when appealed to from the esthetic side, acknowledge that the music is nothing by itself, and that the artistic charm is found in the acting. This is "robbing Peter to pay Paul" with a vengeance, and then stealing from the latter saint again to make the balance even.

Such is the inconsistency of the human mind, when morality and inclination are put at odds. Without any wish to be prudish or rigidly critical from the standpoint of severe morality, we would suggest that the scene between Paris and Helen in the second act need not be so completely denuded of the drapery of decency as it was on last evening. It may be that beauty unadorned is adorned the most, and that the charming Aimee felt it a duty to her own conscience to display to her audience the exquisite, statuesque beauty of her proportions but with the surroundings, the process of undressing so inopportunely interrupted by the *de trop* entrance of Menelaus was rather too broad for an English or American audience. The action was not carried near by as far at the performance of the same opera last year in Chicago, and yet the suggestion was ample to suit all the needs of the dramatic movement.

Mlle. Aimee has evidently determined to reject the moderation of her style of acting as evidenced in former years. While this may be in consonance with the spirit of opera bouffe, we cannot but think it somewhat imprudent while catering to American audiences.

Why Some Hotels are Unpopular.

What is the most common complaint with guests against first-class hotels? Nine old travelers out of ten can give you the fault formula in a minute. About as follows: "I registered my name, and they gave me a room at the top of the house, and charged me as much as if I had the best room on the lowest floor. Major General Buncombe had the best room in the house and didn't pay any more than I did." It will be positively refreshing to our readers to know that there is one first-class hotel, at least on Broadway, New York, that has taken a stand against this unsatisfactory and worn-out system, and charges less for the upper floors than the lower, and allows the guests to choose for themselves.

The Grand Central Hotel, under the judicious management of H. L. Powers, adopted this incomparably the best system at the start, and it is being better appreciated every day. The Grand Central, it is said, has now taken the lead of all New York Hotels, in its arrivals as well as other respects. Its prices are $3 00, $3 50 and $4 per day. An elegantly furnished room, meals at all hours, from early morn till midnight, and the use of the finest elevator in the world for $3 per day is very comfortable. It reminds one of the old times, and fosters a feeling of peace with our neighbor and all the world besides.

DECISIONS

OF THE

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Delivered at Atlanta, January 28, 1873.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

Ezekiel Brown et al. vs. Wm. T. Crane, demurrer, from Towns.

WARNER, C. J.

The complainant alleges in his bill, that on the 16th day of March, 1864, he purchased from one Maulden, a certain described tract of land in the county of Towns, and paid him therefor the sum of five hundred dollars, and took Maulden's bond to make him a fee simple title to the land so soon as Maulden got a title to the land from Wyly, whose bond for title Maulden held. The complainant went into possession of the land, planted a portion of it in corn and went to the State of Tennessee, leaving a negro woman to cultivate it; in the month of December, 1864, the defendant, Brown, confederating with one Dilles and others, by threats, etc., induced Maulden, who was an old man, to sell the land to him and assign to him Wyly's bond for title; Brown went into the possession of the land under his purchase from Maulden, with a full knowledge that the complainant had purchased and paid for the land as before stated, and procured a deed therefor, to himself, from Wyly or his legal representatives. The prayer of the bill is that Brown may be decreed to execute a title to the land to the complainant. The defendant demurred to the complainant's bill for want of equity, which was overruled by the Court, and the defendant excepted. In our judgment, there was no error in the Court below in overruling the demurrer to the complainant bill on the statement of facts alleged therein. The purchase of the land from Maulden by the defendant in the manner as charged and set forth in the complainant's bill with full knowledge that the complainants had previously purchased and paid for the land, was such a transaction as in equity and good conscience cannot be sanctioned. The view which a Court of equity will take of it, is to regard the defendant as holding the legal title to the land in trust for the benefit of the complainant who had previously purchased and paid for it, and of which fact the defendant had full knowledge at the time he purchased the land from Maulden and procured the legal title thereto to himself.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

Wier Boyd, M. L. Smith, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendant.

John A. Sims, Sheriff, et. al., vs. Thomas Thornton. Injunction, from Forsyth.

WARNER, C. J.

On the 11th of November, 1863, Thornton made application to the Ordinary of Forsyth county for a homestead as the head of a family. Objections having been filed thereto, the application was tranferred by consent of the parties for trial to the Superior Court. When the case came on for trial in the Superior Court, the objections were withdrawn, and a judgment was awarded to the applicant, which was made the judgment of the Ordinary. Afterwards, on the 11th of the December, 1869, sundry executions from a Justice's Court in favor of Hutchins against Thornton were levied on the homestead as his property, which was claimed by Thornton, as the head of a family, as not being subject to be sold in satisfaction of the executions levied thereon. The Sheriff declined to receive and recognize the claim, and Thornton filed a bill praying for an injunction to restrain the sale of the homestead, which was granted by the presiding Judge. Whereupon the defendant excepted. The defendants in their answers to the complainant's bill, set up in the nature of a cross bill that the complainant was not entitled to a homestead as the head of a family; that he had no family which he was bound by law to support; that the Court had no jurisdiction to grant him a homestead, and that the same had been fraudulently procured. It also appeared that at the time the homestead was granted the estate of Hutchins, the plaintiff in the executions, had no representative who could have made objections to the granting of the same. There were several affidavits filed going to show that Thornton was not entitled to a homestead as the head of a family, though the evidence upon that question was conflicting. Inasmuch as the estate of Hutchins had no representative to file objections at the time the homestead was set apart, his legal representative may now attack the judgment allowing the homestead, for fraud, and also may show that the applicant was not entitled to it under the law as against his rights, as such legal representative of Hutchins' estate, and the proper forum to do that under the facts of this case is in a Court of equity. In our judgment the remedy in a Court of law would not be as complete and adequate as in a Court of equity, either as it regards the rights of the complainant or the rights of the defendant. We therefore find no error in the judgment of the Court below in granting the injunction until the case can be fully heard upon its merits and a final decree rendered in the cause.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

H. P. Bell, J. S. Clements, for plaintiffs in error.

Pope & Brown, for defendant.

Mary Howell et al vs. S. G. and H. W. Howell. Equity, from Gwinnett.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a bill filed by the heirs-at-law of Evan Howell to set aside deeds executed by the said Evan in his lifetime, conveying certain lands described therein to his son, Singleton G. Howell, on the alleged ground of the want of sufficient mental capacity of said Evan Howell to execute the same, and on the further ground, that said deeds were procured to be executed by undue and improper influence exercised by the said Singleton G. over his father at the time the deeds were executed. On the trial of the cause, the jury found a verdict for the complainants. A motion was made for a new trial, which the Court below granted, whereupon the complainants excepted. The Court granted the new trial on the ground of error in ruling out certain evidence offered by the defendant as specified in the record, and the question made here, is whether the granting of the new trial was such an error of judgment as this Court, under the law, should contool, and set aside. By the 3668d section of the Code it is declared that the Superior Courts may grant new trials in all cases where any material evidence may be illegally admitted to, or illegally withheld from the jury, against the demand of the applicant. In our judgment, the evidence specified in the record, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth grounds of the motion for a new trial, was competent evidence to have been submitted to the jury, and the Court below erred at the trial in rejecting it. The deeds were proved to have been in the hand-writing of the defendant and the evidence offered and rejected went to show that the maker of the deeds knew what he had done and what the deeds contained. The issue on the trial was whether Evan Howell had sufficient capacity to execute the deeds and to convey his property, and did he know the contents of the deeds; did he know what he had done in executing them to his son Singleton? The evidence offered was admissible to rebut the allegations of the complainants as to his want of capacity, and that he did not know the contents of the deeds, the more especially as the deeds were written by the defendant, and were alleged to have been fraudulently procured by him. But it was urged on the argument here, that the evidence rejected was merely cumulative of similar evidence which was admitted, and therefore, the new trial should not have been granted. This is undoubtedly true in regard to the will which was rejected, the defendant got the benefit of that, but when the evidence of capacity was as conflicting as in this case, the credibility of witnesses was an important element for the consideration of the jury, and the defendant had the legal right to prove the facts by the witnesses which he offered. The testimony of some witnesses have more weight with the jury than others who may prove the same facts Whilst it is true that the declarations or admissions of Evan Howell, after the title to the land had passed out of him going to defeat that title would not be admissible in evidence in favor of the complainants against the defendant, still, we think the evidence of Mrs. Graham and Archibald Howell, offered by the complainants, was admissible in rebuttal of the evidence of the defendant, as it had a tendency to show that the defendant had some influence over his father. If he had sufficient capacity to execute the deeds of conveyance, and did execute them, freely and voluntarily, the fact that he afterwards expressed himself dissatisfied would not be, of itself, a sufficient legal ground to set them aside. This evidence could only be received in rebuttal of the defendant's evidence, which went to prove that the land was conveyed to him to make him equal with the other children, and as a circumstance to be considered by the jury for what it was worth as to the defendant's influence over his father. In our judgment the granting of the new trial in this case, by the Court below was not such an error in the exercise of its sound discretion as will authorise this Court to control or reverse its judgment.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

Clark & Pace, Peeples & Howell, J. N. Glenn, T. M. Peeples, N. L. Hutchins, for plaintiffs in error.

Winn & Simmons, Hillyer & Brother, J. J. Floyd, for defendants.

Francis P. Collier, administrator vs. Booker Adkins Sheriff Rule vs sheriff, from Oglethorpe.

WARNER, C. J.

A rule was obtained against the Sheriff of Oglethorpe county, calling upon him to shew cause why he should not pay to the plaintiff in a mortgage fi fa issued on the foreclosure of a mortgage of a house and lot in the town of Lexington, the money for which the mortgaged property sold. The Sheriff shewed for cause in writing that he had sold the property for $520 00, and after deducting costs, had in hand $350 00, that he had been notified by the Ordinary of said county that the mortgaged premises had been set apart as a homestead to the defendant as the head of a family, and requirdd him to pay the proceeds of said sale over to him, the Ordinary, the Sheriff attaching to his answer a certified copy of the judgment and proceeding had before the Ordinary in relation to the setting apart the mortgaged premises as a homestead, and submitted to the judgment of the Court whether he should pay the money to the plaintiff in the mortgage fi fa, or to the Ordinary. The plaintiff in fi fa demurred to the answer of the Sheriff as being insufficient to excuse him from having the rule made absolute against him, which demurrer was overruled by the Court, the effect of which was to discharge the rule against the Sheriff, but the Court went further, and ordered the Sheriff, by its judgment, to pay the money in his hands over to the Ordinary as a homestead exemption, whereupon the plaintiff in the mortgage fi fa. excepted. We find no error in the judgment of the Court in not making the rule absolute against the sheriff, as he was not in contempt of the process of the Court in not paying over the money to the plaintiff, under the novel and peculiar facts of the case. It appears from the record that the application for homestead was filed in the Ordinary's office on the 14th December, 1863, and on the same day the Ordinary passed an order allowing to the defendant the homestead exemption under the 7th section of the Homestead Act of 1868, no notice having been given of the application, either by published citation, or otherwise, and the question is, whether the Court below erred in ordering the money in Court to be taken from the plaintiff in the mortgage fi. fa., and paid over to the Ordinary for the benefit of the homestead, without notice to the plaintiff, and without his having an opportunity to contest the right of the applicant to the homestead. We are all of the opinion that it was error in the Court in ordering the money to be paid over to the Ordinary under the facts of this case. The judgment of the Ordinary allowing the homestead did not conclude the plaintiff in the mortgage fi. fa. from contesting the applicant's right to the homestead exemption upon any legal and proper grounds; he might have shown that the money due on the mortgage fi. fa. was for the purchase money of the property, or that the applicant was not the head of a family, or that the homestead exemption was procured by fraud, and the Court should have allowed the plaintiff the opportunity to have done any, or all of these things before ordering the money paid over to the Ordinary to the exclusion of the plaintiff's right to it, without a hearing, otherwise the plaintiff would be concluded by a judgment to which he was not a party, and of which he had no notice. Speaking for myself alone, I should hold that the applicant for a homestead exemption in all cases under the Constitution and the provisions of the Act of 1868, should give the notice as required by the 3d section of the Act, as well in applications under the 7th section, as under any other section of the Act. It is true, that section does not, in express terms, require notice to be given, but it is an application for a homestead exemption under the Constitution, and the only reason why the proceeds of the sale of town property is to be exempted, is because it cannot be divided so as to give a homestead of the value of two thousand dollars in specie, but it is nevertheless a homestead exemption, and there may be as much fraud practiced upon creditors in procuring a homestead exemption in town property, as in any other species of property, and therefore, there is the same reason why notice of the application should be published; construing the whole Act together, that, in my judgment, is the proper construction to be given to applications for a homestead exemption of town property under the 7th section. It is an application for a homestead exemption under the provisions of the Constitution, and the applicants secures the proceeds of the property sold, instead of the property sold—that is the only difference between a homestead exemption out of town property and other property. What good reason can be given why the applicant should not give notice to his creditors when he claims a homestead in town property as well as in any other property?

Let the judgment of the Court below be reversed.

R. Toombs, S. H. Hardeman, for plaintiff in error.

J. D. Mathews, for defendant.

Joel Hall, et al, vs. Aaron English. Injunction, from Warren.

WARREN, C. J.

This was a bill filed by the complainant for a new trial, and praying for an injunction. The injunction was granted, the defendant answered the bill and made a motion to dissolve it, the Court overruled the motion to dissolve the injunction, but modified it so as to meet the exigencies of the case in the exercise of the discretion vested in it by law. To this ruling of the Court the defendant excepted. The complainant's absence from the Court for providential cause at the trial is conceded, but it is said there is no merit in his application for a new trial, and that he has an adequate remedy at law.

It appears from the record, that Hall obtained a mortgage from Wolfe on a lot in the town of Warrenton to secure the payment of a debt due by Wolfe to Hall which had been duly recorded, foreclosed, and execution levied on the lot as Wolfe's property, which was claimed by English the complaintant as his property. Hall filed a bill to set aside English's deed under which he claimed title to the lot, and which was the foundation of the claim interposed by him to prevent the sale of the lot as Wolfe's property. At the last term of Warren Superior Court the equity cause was called and a decree rendered, setting aside the deed of English, and directing the same to be cancelled. The complainant alleges that he was prevented from attending the Court by Providential cause, and thereby prevented from making his defense as he otherwise would have done, that Wolfe, Hall's mortgagor, had no title to the lot, but simply a bond for titles, from Roberts, from whom he purchased, conditioned to make title when the purchase money was paid; that Wolfe never paid any part of the purchase money for the lot; that after the purchase money became due, English, the complainant, purchased the lot from Roberts who had the legal title thereto, which was conveyed by the deed of Roberts, to him, and this was the deed which the decree of the Court cancelled.

It appears from the affidavit of Hillsman who made the deed to the lot, under a power of attorney from Roberts to English, the complainant, that he, English, produced Roberts' bond to Wolfe, without any transfer of the same by Wolfe to him, paid Wolfe's note, and he made a deed for the lot to English; that when Wolfe purchased the lot from Roberts it was a vacant lot. Wolfe built a house on it with lumber purchased from Hall, the payment for which the mortgage was given by Wolfe to Hall to secure; that English, at the time he took the deed, knew of Hall's mortgage to secure the payment for the lumber of which the house was built, said that he thought by purchasing the house and lot he could save something (as Wolfe was indebted to him) by paying mortgage claim and original cost for vacant lot. What may be the equities of the respective parties to this property must necessarily depend upon the facts which may be proved on the trial of the cause, and it is right and proper that the same should be definitely settled by the decree of the Court before the property is sold, so that the property may bring its full value, and that the purchaser may know what he purchases at the sale. A Court of equity having obtained a jurisdiction of the cause will retain it so as to make a final decree as to the respective rights and equities of the parties, and not turn them round to litigate in a Court of law where the remedy, in our judgment would not be as adequate and complete as in the Court where they now are; but conceding that the complainant's remedy in a Court of law and a Court of equity is concurrent, the Court first taking jurisdiction of the case will retain it. Code 3041. In view of the facts of this case as disclosed in the record, there was no error in the judgment of the Court in granting the injunction which will authorize this Court to interfere and control that judgment by reversing it.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

Robert Toombs, for plaintiff in error.

E. H. Pottle, for defendant.

The City Council of Augusta vs. the National Bank of Augusta, et al. Injunction, from Richmond.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a bill filed by the National Bank of Augusta, and the Planters' Loan and Savings Bank, against the City Council of Augusta, praying for an injunction to restrain the defendants from collecting a tax levied on the shares of stock held and owned by the respective shareholders in the aforesaid banks, located in the city of Augusta, on the ground that the tax so levied was illegal in this, that the shares of the respective stockholders in said banks were taxed one per cent., when bonds and notes, and other moneyed capital, was only taxed one-fourth of one per cent. The Court granted the injunction restraining the defendants from collecting the tax imposed exceeding one-fourth of one per cent., whereupon the defendants excepted. The complainants also excepted, because the Court held that they were liable to be taxed at all under the city ordinance of 30th December, 1871, and that the shares of the stockholders in the National Bank, especially, could not be taxed under the city ordinance without special authority for that purpose has been delegated by the State to the municipal corporation of the city. In regard to the exceptions taken by the complainants to the ruling of the Court, we find no error.

The City Council of Augusta have unquestionably the general power and authority as has been repeatedly ruled by this Court, to levy and collect a tax upon all species of property within its corporate limits subject to taxation by the general laws of the State, and no special power or authority was required from the State to enable the city authorities to levy and collect all legal taxes upon the shares of the stockholders in the respective banks specified in the record. Frederick vs. the City Council of Augusta 5th Georgia Reports, 561; Pearce Wheeler & Co. vs. the City Council of Augusta, 37th Georgia Reports, 597. The main question in this case, involves the construction of the 27th paragraph of the 1st article of the Constitution of 1868, which declares, "that taxation on property shall be *ad valorem* only, and uniform on all species of property taxed." This is now the fundamental law of the State in regard to the taxation of property, either by the State authorites or municipal corporations, and the Courts are bound to enforce it, not only because it is right in principle, but because it is the law. There can be no discrimination in favor of any one species of property which is taxed over any other species of property taxed, but the tax imposed must be *ad valorem* only, and uniform on all species of property taxed. It necessarily follows, therefore, that the tax to be levied upon the shares of the stockholders in the respective banks mentioned in the record by the City Council of Augusta must be the same as that levied upon other property—that is to say, the tax on all species of property must be the same in order to make it uniform, as required by the Constitution. A tax of one per cent. on the shares of the stockholders in the respective banks in the record mentioned, and a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. upon other capital, or other property taxed, is not a uniform tax within the true intent and meaning of the Constitution.

All species of property, when taxed, must be taxed uniformly, and *ad valorem* only. Why should the honestly acquired earnings of one man, when lawfully invested in bank stock, be taxed as property at a higher rate of taxation than the honestly acquired earnings of another man who has invested the proceeds of his labor in bonds, notes, land, or any other species of taxable property? Equality is equity, and when all species of taxable property shall be taxed according to its value, at an uniform rate, then the necessary burden of taxation for the support and maintainance of either the State government or municipal governments of cities, will operate equitably and justly upon all. One of the great evils of the day, is the extravagant expenditure of money on the part of the State, municipal corporations and county organizations, and the laying extraordinary taxes on the property of the people to pay it. The people have not as much property now as they once had to be taxed, and the sooner that fact is realized and acted on the better it will be for the welfare and prosperity of the. Excessive taxation is an insidious but certain process for the exhaustion of the substance of any people, and we are not disposed to encourage it when to do so would be to violate the fundamental law of the State.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

A. R. Wright, W. H. Hull, for plaintiff's in error.

Frank H. Miller, for defendant.

THE CONSTITUTION'S SPECIAL

The Cotton Tax Bill and the Lobby.

Southern Members Looking after the Interests of Producers.

Colfax Convicted of Perjury.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1873.

AN INTERESTING JOB.

The cotton tax lobby will make an effort to get the bill, on this subject, recently introduced by Congressman McKee, before the House on Monday next. All the professional lobbyists here are engaged in trying to secure the passage of McKee's bill.

NICE FOR PRODUCERS.

This bill will not benefit the producers of the cotton to the amount of one cent. This fact is so well understood by Congressmen that the failure of the lobby in this charming little enterprise is regarded as certain.

INTENTION OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

Should the bill, in its present form, get before the House, the Hon. A. T. McIntyre will offer amendments to it, which will protect the interests of producers. He will be supported in this effort by all the honest Representatives from the South.

POOR COLFAX.

The evidence of Oakes Ames before the Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee today is considered as virtually convicting Vice-President Colfax of perjury. A consequent impeachment is much talked of. He may, however, escape from this through personal consideration and on account of the short time he has to remain in office.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, this afternoon, Colfax asked for a committee to investigate the charges which had been made against him, but after remarks by Senator Pratt, favoring such an appointment, and by Thurman, opposing it, the Senate refused to appoint such a committee.

The legislative appropriation bill was resumed. The amendment, requiring that no judgment of the Court of Claims shall be paid except to persons whose loyalty has been proved, was agreed to.

Morrill explained that it was aimed principally against Mr. Lamar.

The House adopted a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the truth of the report that G. W. Locke, United States Judge for Florida, was holding the office of State Senator, thus disqualifying him from holding his judicial position.

The Indian appropriation bill was considered.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Stokes Case to Heard Saturday in Court of Appeals.

Half of Kingstree, S. C., Burned --Loss 500,000 Dollars.

Legislative Entanglements in Alabama Continue.

Truthful Colfax Reminded of a Forgotten Fact.

More from the Credit Mobillier Committees.

WASHINGTON.

MISCELLANY.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—B. Flanders was nominated to-day for Treasurer of the Mint and Assistant United States Treasurer at New Orleans.

The Attorney General has directed the United States District Attorney at Mobile to discontinue suits against parties who paid custom duties to the Confederate authorities during the war.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, fresh to brisk winds veering to northwesterly and northerly, rising barometer and very generally clear and very cold weather; for the Middle States, winds veering to fresh and brisk northerly and possibly northeasterly with clear and very cold weather, excepting possibly cloudy weather and light snow from Virginia to Southeastern New York with northeasterly winds; for the Southern States east of the Mississippi, high and rising barometer, fresh, brisk northwesterly to northeasterly winds, increasing to possibly high. From Eastern Louisiana to Florida generally clear and very cold weather, excepting cloudy weather and rain areas along the coast; from Missouri and the Ohio Valley to the the Upper Lakes and Lake Erie generally clear and cold weather, but winds gradually backing to westerly and southerly with a falling barometer and rising temperature; from Kansas to Minnesota a falling barometer and rising temperature with fresh to brisk southerly and southeasterly winds and possibly increasing cloudiness. Cautionary signals are still continued at New Orleans and Mobile.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Judge Boardman telegraphs that he cannot be here on Friday, but will be on Saturday to hear a motion for a writ of error in the Stokes case.

It is stated that several important documents relative to criminal matters, including some bearing upon the Tweed case, are missing from the District Attorney's office. A clerk employed by the late District Attorney has suddenly left the city, and it is believed he has either taken the papers or destroyed them.

From February 1st 1873, all rates between offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company, for ten words that are now more than $2 50, will be reduced to that amount.

A sheriff's jury to-day awarded D. Wemies Jobson $10,000 damages in a suit brought against United States Marshal Sharpe for forcibly ejecting him from the United States Court building.

The Daily News says Commodore Vanderbilt will not build the Underground Railway for the reason that it would not be beneficial to the public nor profitable to him.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

COLUMBIA, January 28.—Half the business portion of Kingstree, Williamsburg District, was burnt to-day—loss $500,000.

ALABAMA.

APPOINTMENT.

MONTGOMERY, January 28.—Judge Busted, to-day, appointed W. L. Lanier, Receiver of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad on a bill filed by Aimee, and others, to have assets administered according to priority of claims.

The Legislative entanglement continues. The House, Republican, refuses to notify the Senate of their organization until the contest for the Senatorial seat from Butler is decided.

It is uncertain when the Legislature will begin.

ENGLAND.

DEAD.

LONDON, January 28.—Rev. Adam Sidwick, English Geologist is dead. He was 85 years old.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—It is probable that the Mobile post office will remain for some time in charge of a special agent. Col. Myers is not among the applicants for the place.

The Cabinet to-day was principally engaged in listening to the reports of the Civil Service Examining Board, nearly every member of which was present at the sitting, upon the practical workings and results of the system under their jurisdiction. Beyond this the Cabinet did nothing.

The government has rejected the applications of parties in California and Oregon for permission to raise volunteers to fight the Modocs.

Senator Logan testified before the Credit Mobilier Committee to-day that he agreed to purchase ten shares of stock, but without receiving it got a balance of $329 dividends on said stock; kept it, however, only a short time, and returned it to Ames with interest thereon; saw his constituency was favorable to the road, and he was a friend to it; had voted to sustain the road and would do so now.

The cashier of the First National Bank, in this city, testified that Colfax deposited $1,968 in that bank, on June 23d, 1868. The statement caused a great sensation in the committee, as this depositor was shown Oakes Ames' check for $1,300, which Ames said he had given to Colfax, but which Colfax said he had no recollection of receiving.

The Internal Revenue office issues a circular announcing first, that in addition to the wines heretofore regarded as proper subjects of taxation they should be included in those wines made of grapes grown in the United States, into which carbonic acid gas has been injected. Second—A wine is rendered liable to taxation from the fact of its manufacture is commenced in one place and completed in another. Third, in the manufacture of sparkling wine or champagne made from grapes grown in the United States, Rock Candy grape brandy not exceeding ten per cent proof spirit and isenglass may be used without reducing the product liable to tax

There was quite a debate on Colfaxs' request for a special committee to-day. Pratt supporting it earnestly and Thurman arguing that, as the Vice-President was a national officer, the only remedy if he plead guilty of the charges against him, was impeachment which rested with the House of Representatives.

PRUSSIA.

NO MORE LARGE IRON CLADS.

BERLIN, January 28.—The German Admiralty has decided to build no more large iron clads at present, but strengthen the coast deficiencies by monitors and torpedoes.

ITALY.

PROMULGATED.

ROME, January 28.—The royal decree has promulgated, whereby the State formally takes possession of sixteen convents in Rome.

Amusements.

The Grand Testimonial Farewell Concert

BY THE LADIES OF THE

BEETHOVEN SOCIETY,

—TO—

Miss Lena Cammerer,

Will be given on FRIDAY EVENING next, Jan. 31st, 1873, at the

BALL ROOM OF THE KIMBALL HOUSE

(ENTRANCE ON WALL STREET.)

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR,

To be had at the office of the Kimball House, Gr. Hayne's Jewelry store, at Phillips & Crew's, Gaylord, Wood & Co's Music Store, Whitehall street, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Persons holding Tickets from the previously announced Concert will please get them exchanged through the respective persons from whom they purchased them. jan28-d3t

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR

The Greatest Living Actress,

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,

In her World Renowned Impersonation of

Meg Merriles.

jan26-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

THURSDAY MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK,

By the Live Auction House of T. C. Mayson.

J. H. BARRETT, Auctioneer.

THE LARGEST SALE OF THE SEASON

Elegant Furniture and Household EFFECTS, GENERALLY.

jan29 d1t

The Finest TWO YEAR OLD STUD

In the State, will be sold

At the Live Auction House of T. C. Mayson

THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.

jan29-2t J. H. BARRETT, Auctioneer.

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEATS,

—AND—

General Produce,

Atlanta, - - - Georgia.

jan29—d&w3m

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

Wholesale Produce

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HAVE REMOVED

FROM WHITEHALL STREET, into their new store on ALABAMA STREET, between Broad and Forsyth, opposite J. S. Oliver & Co.; with a very

Large Storage Capacity, a Side Track & Ample Facilities

otherwise, are now prepared to OFFER INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS. jan28—6tw

W. W. CHAPMAN. J. W. RUCKER. WM. LOWE

CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Alabama and Forsyth Streets,

Atlanta.....Georgia.

jan28—dlmo

PETER LYNCH,

92 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors, Wines, Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, Glassware

CROCKERY, PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.

☞ Gibson's fine Whiskies made a specialty in the Liquor line.

NOW RECEIVING SEED IRISH POTATOES, LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, &c. Orders solicited. TERMS CASH. jan31-d3m

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

Net receipts of cotton to-day at all the ports 24,190 bales.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Cotton active; middling uplands 21½; Orleans 21¾; sales 6,570 bales.

Cotton—net receipts to-day 521 bales; gross 9,72; sales for export 5,823.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day 13,450 bales, as follows: January

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1873.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Members of the House can hand in their subscriptions to the reporter of THE CONSTITUTION, W. G. Whidby, at his desk on the right of the Journalizing Clerk. THE CONSTITUTION will be sent anywhere for any time desired.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Grand testimonial concert at the Kimball House on Friday night.

Gould, Barton & Co., Commission Merchants, and dealers in general produce.

Mayson will sell a fine stud this morning.

Mayson will sell a full line of furniture to-morrow morning.

See estray notice by J T Cooper.

See legal notice by Judge Beavers, Ordinary of Campbell county.

For a clean shave go to Adam Shopp's.

The ladies' of St. Phillips Episcopal Church meet this evening.

See Prospectus of LaFayette Clipper.

COAL.—This article is now quite scarce in the city.

COTTON closed firm last evening at 18¼. Receipts light.

MAYSON will sell a fine two year old stud this morning.

WOOD.—A pretty good quantity arrived by the Air-Line Railroad yesterday.

A LARGE number of colored people have reached Atlanta, en route for Arkansas.

W. A. RICHARDSON, ESQ., one of the solid men of Louisville, Kentucky, is in the city.

GET one of those new spring style Silk Hats just received by Clarke, No. 1, Whitehall street.

MAYSON will have the largest sale of the season to-morrow. Elegant furniture and household effects.

PROFESSOR LEIGH, Principal of the High School at Grantville, has been quite sick for the past few days.

REV. J. M. STILLWELL was, on Saturday last, called to the pastorate of the Stone Mountain Baptist Church.

AHEAD OF TIME.—The first spring hats of the season have been received at Lewis Clark's, and a beautiful article.

FORCED TO LAUGH.—This reporter could but laugh, walking down Marietta street yesterday, to see a thick-lipped, kinky-headed, squint-eyed, knock-kneed, galoot just before him saying he "wants to be an angel."

A COMPLETE line of all size Saratoga trunks has just been received at Steinheimer Bros, New York Store, No. 39 Whitehall street. "Cheap for cash." jan26-d1w

OFF TO ARKANSAS.—A planter from the above State, a former resident in Clarke county, Georgia, was in the city yesterday making arrangements to carry out to Arkansas one hundred and fifty colored people he had contracted with.

CLEOPATRA.—Not her of the "brow of Egypt," that caused Mark Antony to lose a world, but simply Cleopatra Jones, a colored girl, was caught stealing a mackerel, on Decatur street, yesterday.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM MENINGITIS.—We regret to learn from the Macon Telegraph and Messenger of yesterday that Walter H. Gugel, another of the students of Mercer University, died on Monday of the above disease.

TESTIMONIAL FAREWELL CONCERT.—The grand testimonial farewell concert by the ladies of the Beethoven Society to Miss Lena Cammerer, will be given on next Friday night at the Ball Room of the Kimball House. Tickets one dollar.

THE Ladies of St. Phillips Episcopal Church meet in the store at the corner of Decatur and Pryor streets, recently occupied by Mr. Dykeman, at 10½ o'clock to-night to make arrangements for a supper.

GOULD, BARTON & CO.—Attention is directed to the card of Gould, Barton & Co., commission merchants and dealers in general produce. They are progressive, prompt and popular merchants, and established a fine trade in a short time.

KIMBALL HOUSE.—The editor of the Talbotton Standard in writing to his paper from this place, says: under Colonel Nichols' management and that genial gentleman, Frank Warren, the Kimball House sustains the enviable reputation won by Col. E. Crittenden, its former proprietor."

D. D. DOYAL, ESQ.—We are glad to learn that this gentleman has been appointed a guard around the capitol at Atlanta. Mr. Doyal is a steady, hard working man, and an exceedingly sober man with it all. He will discharge the duties of his office with fidelity to the State, and if the Governor will make all of his appointments out of just such material as this he will receive the approval of all good people.—*Griffin News.*

TOO MUCH MONEY.—A stranger in the city, standing in front of the Catholic Church on Loyd street, yesterday, said the people of Atlanta put too much money into their churches. He was mistaken. We believe in having neat, and if possible, elegant temples in which to worship God. Just think of some of the ancient church expenses. The rearing of the tabernacle in the wilderness cost in gold and silver, besides other vast offerings, $3,776,000. When it was dedicated some $20,000 more came in Solomon's sacrifice in dedicating the temple, amounted to $2,042,000. Josiah celebrated the Passover at an outlay of $144,000. The whole amount, excluding iron, brass, etc., used by David and his court, for the erection of a single edifice was very nearly $5,000,000,000.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—The passenger train on the Macon & Western road, due in this city yesterday morning, at six o'clock, did not reach Atlanta until three o'clock, P. M. The train left Macon on time, but upon arriving at Bear Creek, the switch was open and the engine ran off. Fortunately, no one was hurt. The damage to the engine, we learn, was slight. The night and day passenger trains united and arrived here as above stated, at three o'clock, P. M.

AMUSED.—We were informed that on yesterday the wife of a member of the House of Representatives reached the city and went over to the gallery of the House. Pretty soon she made known her presence to her husband below, who went up into the gallery and kissed her to the amusement of several who were present. Unlike Cato in the Roman Senate on a certain occasion, the handsome Speaker did not have the member ejected.

THE PRESS.—We publish in another column the prospectus of that excellent journal the Savannah Morning News. It is one of the best dailies in the South.

Also, the prospectus of the LaFayette Clipper, a new paper to be published shortly by Messrs. Burnett & Logan. We wish it much success.

The Newnan Despatch takes the place of the Defender. It makes a fine debut.

A CORRECTION.—Our notice of Dr. John M. Johnson, in yesterday morning's issue of this paper, was without his knowledge or consent, and we are sorry to learn that it has caused him any pain We penned the article simply as a friend and admirer of the Doctor, and he knew nothing of it. Quite a serious typographical error also appeared in the same article. The word *terrible* should have been *desirable*. We most emphatically disclaim any intention of calling Dr. Johnson's a terrible neighborhood, for a more delightful locality could not be found in our city, and especially is this true in respect to some of the neighbors.

THE HOP AT THE KIMBALL HOUSE.—The "Hop" at the Kimball House last night was a success. Despite the threatening aspect of the heavens and the coldness of the weather, quite a large number of ladies honored the "Hop" with their presence. The music was fine, the ladies pretty and the gentlemen exquisite. Everything but the weather combined to make the guests happy, and, we understand, that all were so. The dancing and other festivities were prolonged to a late hour, and all wended their ways homeward feeling that they had spent a most delightful evening.

Appointments.

Governor Smith sent in the following appointments to the Senate yesterday, which were not acted upon.

Hon. Herschell V. Johnson Judge of the Middle Circuit.

Hon. G. D. Rice Judge of the Western Circuit.

Hon. A. H. Hansell Judge of the Southern Circuit.

Emory Speer Solicitor General of the Western Circuit.

P. B. Cabaniss Solicitor General of Flint Circuit.

Charles J. Harris Solicitor General of Macon Circuit.

C. J. Wellborn Solicitor General Blue Ridge Circuit.

LOCHREY'S STEAM DYE WORKS.

He Dyes to Live.

The Old Riddle Solved, or How He Does It.

The imitation of the brilliant hues displayed by nature in the plumage of birds, in flowers, crystals and shells, and in the morning and evening sky is almost coeval with the existence of man; and he very soon appropriated these rich colors to the adornment of his own apparel. The Tyrians were especially skilful in the art, and Pliny tells about a shell fish from which the Phoenicians could extract but a single drop of the precious juice that was used in dyeing the imperial robes. A pound of cloth dipped twice in this dye was worth $150—so Mr. Pliny says. After the discovery of America, cochineal, logwood, annatto, quercitron, Brazil wood, etc., came into use. The art of the modern dyer is very complicated—drawing its coloring alike from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and after combining different substances to produce by their reactions effects dependent on the intricate changes which take place among the elements of organic bodies. So much for history. Let us float down the stream of time to the good year '71, when

THE ATLANTA STEAM DYE WORKS

were founded. Mr. Lochrey came to Atlanta under many discouragements, such as the want of water, of skilled workmen, and worst of all, a general want of confidence in his art, engendered by the failure of some of his predecessors. He started in a humble way; and he relates how a lady brought him some lace curtains that she wished to be bleached, but before she would let him undertake the job, she made him guarantee, not only that he would make no charge for his work in case of failure, but that he would pay all damages if he made a botch of it. Those curtains afterwards brought him

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

in work; and his fame in bleaching lace curtains has spread far and wide. He soon found his shop too small for the increasing business, and last season he erected the large three-story brick building, between Pryor and Loyd streets, which the passer by on Hunter street, rarely fails to notice—retaining his office in Mitchell street, near Whitehall. The present establishment constitutes

THE LARGEST JOB DYE HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.

The first floor is the dye-house proper, abounding in steam-pipes, and kettles and caldrons containing mixtures almost as potent and mysterious as that brewed by the Witches in Hamlet. The uninitiated do not care to linger long in this odoriferous department. The second floor is the

FINISHING, PRESSING AND FRAMING ROOM.

Here may be seen piles of ladies' sacks, pants, babies' capes, scarfs, etc., that have just come in to undergo the strange transformations of the dyer's magical work. Silk, woolen, and cotton goods are mixed together in the motley heaps. In one place was

A MAGNIFICENT SILK,

with a full train, which had gone through the Inaugural Ball, coming out with many a stain and wrinkle. It will leave the dye-house with as handsome a finish as it had in the first place. In another place was a piece of lavender silk, sent in by a country merchant, to be transformed into a saleable color, namely, the ashes of roses Likewise a piece of Japanese poplin, and goods from a fashionable city tailor, in short, this is quite a feature of the business, and shows how perfect is the skill of the colorer. The shed floor is given over to

BLEACHING AND DRYING.

In this department, and by means of process rarely comprehended, soiled furs and silks and satins are made as pure as the hearts of their owners, if we may be permitted to intermix sentiment and bleaching.

Mr. Lochrey has built up a complete establishment. His trade comes from every State West of the Mississippi, and South of Kentucky. He employs from seven to ten artisans, who practiced their trade in the oldest cities of the northeast; and altogether the establishment is a useful and honorable addition to our expanding list of manufactures.

ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Organized and at Work.

Interesting Speeches by Colonel E. F. Hoge and Mr. Lane, of Louisville, Ky.

Last night the manufacturers met pursuant to adjournment. J. C. Peck presided and J. S. Peterson acted as Secretary.

On motion of Dr. S. C. Hitchcock, a committee of five was appointed to report the names of officers.

The President appointed as that committee S C Hitchcock, J C Kimball, B F Longley, A T Finney and J M Willis.

The committee reported the following names for officers.

President—J C Peck.

Vice-Presidents—S C Hitchcock, James Ormond.

Recording Secretary—G W D Cook.

Corresponding Secretary—J S Peterson.

Treasurer—J M Willis.

Executive Committee—B F Longley, R Winship, Mr. Elsas, A T Finney and G W Hall.

On motion a committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, consisting of W Goodnow, J J Toon, J J Ford, H Lewis and J S Peterson.

Dr H Marshall offered a resolution that all manufacturers and all interested or engaged in manufactures or the mechanic arts, and all interested in promoting these industries, be invited to join the Association, which was adopted.

The appointment of several standing committees were postponed.

Col. E. F. Hoge was present and responded to calls made upon him. He explained his status on the exemption of capital invested in manufactures. All should be taxed, or all exempted. He had grave doubts as to the policy of exempting all. The constitution was clear, however, that taxation must be uniform on all species of property taxed.

Mr. Lane, of Louisville, Ky., who was present, also respond to calls. He stated that he could see at a glance what Atlanta needed. If she had manufactories now in proportion to her population, her population would soon be doubled. English artisans and manufactories were seeking more remunerative places. Atlanta should invite them to settle in her midst, and help with their muscle and skill to build her up. He urged the feasibility of the General Government funding the debt of every State at their par value, thus affording the best relief to them.

Louisville was now manufacturing soap from cotton-seed oil, turning out 100 boxes every ten hours. Already 4,500 boxes have been sold, and they are 2,000 boxes behind their orders. Cincinnati furnishes 150,000 boxes of soap annually to the South, draining us of about $1,000,000. By making our own soap we retain that much in circulation here.

Dr S C Hitchcock dwelt at length on the importance of concentrated effort.

The Association adjourned until Tuesday night next.

Manufacturing in Atlanta.

Editors Constitution: Much is now being said and written upon the importance to Atlanta of building up in her midst various manufacturing interests. Certainly no subject is more worthy of our consideration, for assuredly the future growth and prosperity of the city must depend mainly upon this interest.

But how can it be secured? Not merely by repeating day by day that we must have factories or suffer a decline in the future—a fact which every one is ready to admit. Nor will the most earnest appeal to capitalists to invest in this way answer the purpose. Men do not risk their money in doubtful enterprises merely to benefit the city. The city that would have manufactories in its midst must offer inducement that will invite capital.

Columbus offers the advantage of a fine natural power. Augusta has built her canal, and in both places manufacturing pays, because the power is cheap, but neither have the advantages of climate and health that we have. But does Atlanta offer any sufficient inducement to the manufacturers? Certainly she does not. Without water-power, and with coal costing from 25 to 35 cents per bushel, can she be a manufacturing city? We answer most emphatically, she cannot. To secure water-power is out of the question. It would cost more than it would be worth; it would therefore never pay. Our only hope, then, is cheap coal to furnish steam power at a reasonable cost. Without this we may as well abandon the idea of manufacturing. To get this cheap fuel ought therefore to be the first care of Atlanta, and her best energies ought to be directed to this object. The completion of the Georgia Western Rail road to the coal fields of Alabama would secure this most desirable end. The city has made a subscription to this road, but if that be insufficient to secure its completion, it would be most unwise for us to let it languish or fail. Its completion would insure a healthy growth for the future and maintain the value of city property. But if we allow it to fail, this failure will cause an uncertainty and doubt as to our future, that will, in less than five years, cost us far more in the depreciation of property than all it would cost us to build the road. We must, in self-defense, carry the road at least to the coal fields of Alabama. Otherwise we loose not only the advantages we have hoped for, but the stock we already have in it, for what will the stock be worth if the road fails to reach the coal? Major Wallace is the man to carry it through if we give him a fair chance, but if a contracted policy should compel him to abandon the work, who will complete it? It ought to be an Atlanta enterprise in so far at least as to control the freights on coal. From a personal knowledge of the coal fields of St. Clair county, I am satisfied we can deliver coal here at a cost of twelve and a half cents per bushel—certainly not to exceed fifteen cents. At this price for fuel, and exemption from taxation for a term of years of the capital invested, we could offer tangible inducements to capitalists to invest in manufacturing. Without these inducements it is vain to hope that Atlanta will ever become a manufacturing city. R.

UNIFICATION.

Collegiate Affiliation in Georgia.

Yesterday the following memorial was presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Peabody, Chairman of the Committee on Education, and referred to the Committee on Education:

To the Honorable Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly of Georgia, met at Atlanta:

The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully present to your honorable body the enclosed article signed "Georgia," from the Augusta Constitutionalist, the writer of which is Rev. J. O. A. Clarke, one of your memorialists, and an article from the Augusta Constitutionalist, entitled "Franklin College," written by its editor, Colonel James Gardner, both articles proposing a plan for affiliating the University of Georgia and the Colleges under one comprehensive and all-embracing plan, putting an end to the conflict existing between the University and the Colleges, and harmonizing the educational interest of Georgia.

The details of the plan presented being simply the suggestions of one mind, it is not asked by your petitioners that the plan with all its details be adopted, but that a commission be appointed by the General Assembly or the Governor, to consider the whole question at some future day, the General Assembly may elect, and report the result to the next meeting of the General Assembly, the commission consisting of representatives from all the parties interested.

Believing that this is a grave and important question, and well worthy the consideration of your honorable body, we respectfully submit this petition, being authorised by His Excellency J. M. Smith, Governor of Georgia, to say that the general idea presented in the communication of "Georgia" meets his hearty approval, as well as the request herein made by your petitioners, all of which is respectfully submitted.

John S. Wilson,	J. O. A. Clark,
L. E. Bleckley,	Benj. H. Hill,
Julian Hartridge,	Geo. F. Pierce, Sr.,
H. K. McCay,	R. Toombs,
Joseph E. Brown,	H. V. M. Miller,
B. Hill,	Gustavus J. Orr,
James Jackson,	J. B. Gordon,
C. J. Jenkins,	D. A. Vason.

The following letters fully endorse the plan proposed:

ATLANTA, GA., January 28, 1873.

My Dear Sir: My intimate association for some years with educational enterprises, and the solicitude I have felt for the educational interests of our children, have led me to think much upon the subject you so forcibly discuss in your article published in the Constitutionalist of December 13, 1872.

Its importance can scarcely be exaggerated. I am with you most heartily.

We must have co-operation and not conflict between the denominational colleges and the university.

The plan your propose may require some slight modification in details, but I do not hesitate to say that it is the most comprehensive, and at the same time, the most simple solution of the existing difficulties I have ever seen proposed. I trust the Legislature will take action upon it, for I believe it to be constitutional, and think it ought to be satisfactory to the colleges. Your plan makes the university and aids the colleges.

Yours very respectfully,

J. B. GORDON

To Rev. J. O. A. CLARK, D. D.

ATLANTA, GA., December 25, 1872.

My Dear Sir: I have received and read with great interest your article on a system of education in Georgia. To say I approve your central ideas is but a weak expression of the truth.

Nearly two years ago I set out on this very line, and intended to address the General Assembly on the subject. Causes I need not now enumerate, interposed. I felt then, and feel now, I had rather be an humble instrument, under Providence, of lifting up our dear old State on such an educational basis than to have a life lease to the Presidency.

It did rejoice me to get your letter and find you were the author of the article. Some of its details you will abandon. But your plan is right, and it is the only practicable basis on which the great work can be accomplished.

You shall find in me a warm co-operator in your movement. I appreciate fully your noble purpose. I know well the feelings you experience in contemplating the scheme. The silly war between the University and the Colleges, which ought to be to each other as the head and limbs of a common body, is a narrow, insane, unchristian, and mutually destructive war, and ought to be, must be brought to an end.

I know the work will be a difficult one, and we shall need all the brains and fearless energy we can command, but it is a work brighter than a crown when accomplished, and it can be accomplished.

With an earnest prayer for your success, and with the expression of a high personal success, I am

Yours very truly,

BENJ. H. HILL.

REV J. O. A. CLARK, D.D.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court Cases.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

6 Albany	14	14 Rome	27
7 Southwestern	21	15 Cherokee	11
8 Pataula	22	16 Augusta	12
9 Chattahoochee	6	17 Middle	3
10 Macon	13	18 Ocmulgee	13
11 Flint	13	19 Eastern	7
12 Tallapoosa	13	20 Brunswick	6
13 Atlanta	26		

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA—*Atlanta, January 28, 1873*—After the delivery of the decisions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

No. 1, Albany Circuit, Nelson Tift vs Lorenzo T Goode. Money rule, from Dougherty. Argued. R F Lyon, for plaintiff in error. Vason & Davis contra.

No. 2, William H Wilder vs The State. Misdemeanor, from Dougherty. Argued. Vason & Davis, for plaintiff in error. John C Rutherford, Solicitor-General, for the State.

No. 4, Hines & Hobbs vs H I Kimball & Co., et al. Attachment, from Dougherty. Hines & Hobbs, for plaintiff in error. Smith & Jones, R F Lyon, for defendants.

Pending the argument of R K Hines, Esq., the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A M to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

The Court met yesterday morning at half past eight o'clock. The following is a list of the cases acted upon during its session:

John E Dickson and Isabella Dickson, his wife, vs. Thomas Griffin, James Caldwell and James M. Caldwell, garnishees, an action of garnishment. In this case an order was taken, allowing the plaintiffs to enter up judgment for $62 65, the balance in the hands of the garnishee, and to which he answered.

The Schweitzer Manufacturing Company vs. J. Gunts & Son, an action of complaint. No issuable defense having been filed in this case on oath, judgment was, on motion, rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $376 06 principal, $61 41 interest, and the costs of suit.

Huwald & Gantt vs B F Owens.

It appearing to the court that this case had been settled by the parties thereto, ordered that the entry of dismissal, in the same, be changed into an entry of settlement.

Mangum & Prickett vs the Richmond Air-Line Railroad Company. Action of complaint. This cause had been referred to an auditor, and the defendant took exceptions to his report, which exceptions were overruled by the court. It appearing yesterday that no defense had been filed under oath, the report of the auditor was made the judgment of the court, and it was further ordered that the plaintiff recover of and from the defendant the sum of $1,793 43 principal, $386 interest up to the 28th of January, 1873 and the costs of suit.

It was here ordered that a juror be fined the sum of $50 for disregarding the instructions of the Court and that he remain in the custody of the Sheriff till the fine is paid.

J. C. Alexander vs. Alexander and Broomhead, an action on the case, etc. It appearing that suit in this case had been instituted when plaintiff was a minor, and it further appearing that plaintiff is still a minor, ordered by the Court that G. N. Lester be appointed next friend of plaintiff in the conduct and management of said case.

The State vs. Joseph Fry, declaration in attachment. It appearing that the original declaration in this case is lost, ordered by the Court that a copy be substituted in its place. Upon the trial of this case the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $9,643, principal, with interest, from the 19th day of February, 1872, and the costs of suit.

Carhart & Bro. vs. F. M. Jack, certiorari. The jury returned a verdict in this case setting apart to the defendant for a homestead $671 worth of personalty, but refusing to set apart $3,000 in realty and requiring the defendant to pay the costs of suit.

French, Richards & Co. vs. L. H. Bradfield, on action of complaint brought to the October term, 1872. Judgment was rendered in this case, by default, for the sum of $151 18 principal, $18 13 interest and the costs of suit.

Rogers, Bacon & Co. vs. J. Gunst & Son. Judgment by default for $341, principal $64 64 interest and protest fees with the costs of suit.

G T Rhodes vs. Lawshe & Haynes, an action of assumpsit, brought to the April Term, 1872. In this case a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $350 00, and the costs of suit.

John & Green Middleton vs L B Langford. Bill for relief, etc. October adjourned term, 1872. By consent of the attorneys, it is ordered by the court that the above cause be referred to Marshal J. Clarke, as auditor, and that he make his report during the next term of this court.

B J Owen vs C C Hughes, rule ni si against A M Perkerson, Deputy Sheriff. It appearing to the court, on the representations of plaintiff's counsel, that the above stated case has been settled, ordered by the court that the said rule be dismissed.

Johnson, ... ment by default for $... and the costs of suit.

G A McDaniel vs P E McDaniel. Judgment by default, in favor of the plaintiff for $121 40 principal, $47 41 interest, and the cost of suit.

The Court concluded its day's work by remitting a fine of $10 which had been imposed upon a juror, failing to answer to his name when called. Court adjourned over to this morning.

The Justices' Courts.

Civil business was lively with all our local magistrates yesterday. Notary Public Session issued a number of criminal warrants, among them one against Nellie Brown for infanticide. This case is set down for trial at ten o'clock to-day.

Yesterday morning at half past nine o'clock, Coroner William Kile held an inquest on the body of the child. The body, when first found, was buried in the yard, with the feet downward. Dr. Roach made a post mortem examination.

The body presented no external marks of violence. The child appeared to have been healthy and fully matured. The Doctor opened the body and took out the lungs, which he tested in water, and they floated upon the surface. The child is supposed to have been buried alive. The jury returned a verdict, "that the child came to its death at the hands of some party unknown to the jury."

Station House Report.

There were four city arrests yesterday. No State cases, however, were among them.

Local and Business Notices.

ADAM SCHOPP, the popular Barber, can be found next door to the Linen Store, Whitehall street. He keeps employed good Barbers, and all his work is done in the best style. He respectfully requests a liberal patronage.

EPISCOPAL.—All the ladies connected with St. Phillip's (Episcopal) Church, are earnestly requested to meet at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Dykeman, corner Decatur and Pryor streets, on this (Wednesday) morning, January 29, at 10½ o'clock, to make arrangements for an elegant supper.

The Sewing Society desire to increase, in this manner, their fund for erecting a parsonage.

FOR RENT—The Hall over the old Post Office, corner Alabama and Broad streets, lately occupied by the Chamber of Commerce. Possession given at once.

Apply to A. J. WEST, Chairman of Committee.

Atlanta, Ga., January 26, 1873—d3t

YOU cannot afford to purchase a Sewing Machine without first giving the "Domestic" a careful examination. Office, No. 4 DeGive's Opera House. jan26-d1w

IF you want to see the "King" of the "Lock stitch" find it at the "Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.'s Rooms. It's many points of superiority over all other machines combined place it beyond competition. It will be shown to all with pleasure at No. 4 DeGive's Opera House, whether they wish to purchase or not. jan26-d1w

GAY, MCCLESKEY & CO., 89 and 91 Peachtree street, will offer for the next thirty days, their stock of Winter Dress Goods AT COST, and all Woolen Goods and Ready-made Clothing at greatly reduced prices.

They have on hand also a large stock of Bleached and Brown Domestics, Boots, Shoes, etc., which they will sell at the lowest CASH PRICES.

jan26-d6t-sun-tues-wed-sat-sun-tues

The Great Clothing House of EISEMAN & BRO., is at 56 Whitehall st., The Largest Establishment, The Largest Stock, The most Extensive Variety, The very Lowest Prices

dec28—dtf

JAMES LOCHREY,

Atlanta Dye Works!

The Largest Establishment of its Kind IN GEORGIA,

DYEING AND CLEANING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND BY A FULL CORPS OF THE BEST WORKMEN.

HAVING ENLARGED MY DYE WORKS AND increased its facilities in every respect, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Dyeing and Cleaning at the shortest possible time and at low prices. The recent delay in the delivery of work was due to the scarcity of hands. I have now, however, a full corps of experienced workmen

JUST FROM THE NORTH,

and am fully prepared to execute rapidly all work that may be offered.

OFFICE on MITCHELL St., near WHITEHALL.

JAMES LOCHREY,

jan25—d3mo POST OFFICE BOX 540.

NOTICE.

TOLLED before me as Estray, on the 28th day of January, 1873, by Clark Howell of Buck Head District, G. M., of Fulton county, Georgia, one large RED COW, with crumpled horns, some white about her, with a RED HEIFER CALF; both unmarked. Appraised by J. F. Embry and Moses Wood, freeholders of said District, to be worth fifteen dollars, and who say it is worth 25 cents per day to feed them. The owner is hereby notified to appear before me, prove property, pay costs and expenses, and take them away, else they will be sold on the premises of said Clark Howell, the taker up, five miles from Atlanta on the "Howell's Mill Road," on Friday the 7th day of February, 1873.

JNO. T. COOPER, Clerk.

jan29-1t Printers' Fee $3

FOR RENT.

A STORE HOUSE ON MARIETTA STREET,

From 1st of February. Enquire of

jan26-tf T. A. CHASTAIN.

FOR SALE.

TWO FIRST CLASS BUSINESS LOTS, Fronting Alabama street, opposite Lowry's store, and running back to right of way of railroad, south of Union Passenger Depot. BELL & GOLDSMITH.

jan26 3t Real Estate Agents.

WANTED,

BY A LADY, who can furnish testimonials of her ability and success in teaching, a situations as GOVERNESS in a pleasant family, or a small MUSIC CLASS. She has had several years experience in teaching piano music and the usual English branches. Can also teach the rudiments of Latin and French.

A place in Atlanta or vicinity preferred. References given and required. Address

"M. H. S.,"

Care of Col. I. W. Avery, Constitution Office.

jan28-d3t Atlanta, Ga.

Edmund Yate's Story,

A Bad Lot

Will be commenced in No. 276 of the New York Fireside Companion

Out Next Monday, January 27.

TERMS—One Copy, One Year, $3 00

Two Copies, One Year, 5 00

Address

GEORGE MONRO, N. Y. Fireside Companion, 84 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

jan23—deod2t

SPANISH JACKS

Of Direct Importation.

F. P. SALAS ....AUCTIONEER.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th of February next, at eleven o'clock A. M. will be sold at Arnold's Stables, corner of Meeting and John streets, Charleston, S. C., where they can be seen up to day of sale,

TWELVE SPANISH JACKS,

from 14½ to 15½ hands high and from 4 to 6 years of age; raised from the best stock in Spain and imported direct per Spanish bark "Providencia." Terms cash.

For further particulars apply to

W. P. HALL, Brown & Co.'s Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

jan19-deodtf

SOUTH CAROLINA R. R.

..., December 14, 1872, the following ... road:

Between Charleston and Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9:20 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:20 P M
Leaves Augusta	8:30 A M
Arrives at Charleston	4:45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	9:20 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:25 A M
Leaves Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Charleston	5:50 A M

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	9:00 A M
Arrives at Columbia	5:20 P M
Leaves Columbia	9:00 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:20 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Columbia	6:30 A M
Leaves Columbia	7:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

jan8-tf

Edgewood School,

(Two Miles from Atlanta)

THE exercises of this School opened January 13th. English branches, Latin, Greek, French, Botany, etc., taught.

Tuition $4 per month; board, $15.

Apply to W. H. MILLER, A. B.

Mr. M. refers, by permission, to Prof. H. H. Smith, Atlanta, Georgia, and A. M. Shipp, D. D., President Wofford College, South Carolina; Hon. S. S. Jones, Waynesboro, Ga. jan24-d1w

Atlanta Select School for Girls.

THIS School opened on Monday, 13th inst., in a second story room of the Seago House, corner of Forsyth and Mitchell streets. Suited to 30 pupils. Tuition $40 per term of five months; one half in advance. J. H. LOGAN, A. M.

jan8-dtf

WANTED,

AGENTS—MALE OR FEMALE—To the right persons we will pay $25 per week and traveling expenses.

Call on or address UNITED STATES AGENTS' SUPPLY CO., corner Marietta and Broad streets, up-stairs, over Southern Insurance Company.

jan22-d1w

A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

The Savannah Daily News.

THE SAVANNAH DAILY MORNING NEWS is acknowledged by the press and people to be the best daily paper south of Louisville and east of New Orleans. Carrying with it the prestige and reliability of age it has all the vigor and vitality of youth, and its enterprise as a gatherer of the latest and freshest news has astonished its contemporaries and met the warm approbation of the public.

During the year 1873, no expense of time, labor, and money will be spent to keep the Morning News ahead of all competitors in Georgia journalism, and to deserve the flattering encomium heaped upon it from all quarters. There has, as yet, been no serious attempt made to rival the special telegrams which the News inaugurated some years ago, and the consequence is that the reader in search of the latest intelligence always looks to the Morning News. The telegraphic arrangements of the paper are such that the omissions made by the general press reports are promptly and reliably supplied by its special correspondents.

The Morning News has lately been enlarged to a thirty-six column paper, and this broad scope of type embraces, daily, everything of interest that transpires in the domain of Literature, Art, Science, Politics, Religion, and General Intelligence; giving to the reader more and better digested matter than any other paper in the State.

It is, perhaps, needless to speak of the politics of the Morning News. For years and years—indeed, since its establishment—it has been a representative Southern paper, and from that time to the present, in all conjuncture, it has consistently and persistently maintained Democratic and State Rights principles, and labored with an ardor and devotion that knows no abatement, to promote and preserve the interests and honor of the South.

The special features of the Morning News will be retained and improved upon during the ensuing year, and several new attractions will be added.

The Georgia news items, with their quaint and pleasant humor, and the epitome of Florida affairs, will be continued during the year. The local department will be, as it has been for the past year, the most complete and reliable to be found in any Savannah paper, and the commercial columns will be full and accurate.

The price of the Daily is $10 per annum; $5 for six months; $2 50 for three months; $1 for one month.

The Tri-Weekly News.

This addition of the Morning News is especially recommended to those who have not the facilities of a daily mail. Everything that has been said in the foregoing in regard to the daily edition may be repeated of the Tri-Weekly. It is made up with great care, and contains the latest dispatches and market reports. The price of this edition is $6 per annum; $3 for six months, and $1 50 for three months.

The Weekly News.

The Weekly Morning News particularly recommends itself to the farmer and planter, and those who live off the lines of railroad. It is one of the best family papers in the country, and its cheapness brings it within the reach of all. It contains thirty-six solid columns of reading matter, and is mailed so as to reach subscribers with the utmost promptness. It is a carefully and laboriously edited compendium of the news of the week, and contains, in addition, an infinite variety of other choice reading matter. Editorials on all topics, sketches of men, manners, and fashions, tales, poetry, biography, pungent paragraphs and condensed telegrams enter into its make-up. It contains the latest telegraphic dispatches and market reports up to the hour of going to press, and is, in all respects, an indispensable adjunct to every home.

Price—One year, $2; six months, $1; three months 50 cents.

Subscriptions for either edition of the Morning News may be sent by express at the risk and expense of the proprietor. Address

J. H. ESTILL, Savannah, Ga.

jan28-tf

HEARD, CRAIG & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

ATLANTA, GA.,

WOULD call special attention of DRUGGISTS and MERCHANTS to their large and well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

AND

Druggists' Sundries.

ALSO,

Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.,

—ARE—

SPECIALTIES,

Which they have now in store, and are receiving daily. All of which we offer to the trade, on as

Good Terms, and Prices as Low,

as can be bought in New York or any other Market in the United States.

Call and Examine our Stock and Prices.

dec19—dtf

Double Entry Book-Keeper.

A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience desires the position of Book-Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given.

Apply at this office. jan17-dtf

GEORGIA REPORTS.

WE WILL PUBLISH 45TH GEORGIA REPORTS jointly. Part 1st, by the late Reporter, will be out by 1st February, 1873. Part 2d, by the present Reporter, will follow immediately. Both parts will be delivered only to those who subscribe and pay $5 00 in advance of publication. Payments may be made to either of us.

The bound volumes from 31 to 44, both included, may be had from either of us at $7 00 per volume.

N. J. HAMMOND, Late Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.

HENRY JACKSON, Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.

jan19—d1mo

Mardi Gras!

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE New Orleans.

GREAT AMERICAN CARNIVAL AT NEW ORLEANS,

TAKES PLACE ON Tuesday, February 25th, 1873

This trip is regarded, by those who have been there, as one of the

MOST PLEASANT.

A MAGNIFICENT TRAIN OF Pullman Palace Sleepers,

With elegant Day-Coaches, Restaurants, and Baggage Cars run through from

Atlanta and Augusta

WITHOUT CHANGE, VIA

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS Fast Line,

Making as quick time as lines advertising

"SHORTER,"

and affording all an excellent opportunity of witnessing this

CARNIVAL OF CARNIVALS

The Atlanta and New Orleans Fast Line,

long since perfected arrangements for Tickets and Trains through without change.

This line is one hundred and eighty-nine miles

SHORTER

than another, "and nearly one day less time and travel."

EXCURSIONISTS ARE Particularly Requested TO NOTICE THE ABOVE,

and guard against being decived by other lines advertising the title of "Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line," and remember that

Pleasure Seekers do Not Seek After "Short Lines,"

but those that will afford them most pleasure, and we suggest that Excursionists

"Pay their Money and Take their Choice"

BETWEEN

Sand Barrens, Piney Woods, etc., and the Beautiful Blue Mountains of Alabama, together with magnificent bridges over noble rivers, one of which—the Tensas—is the longest on the Continent; not forgetting the beautiful Bays, incident to a line whose cars run along the shores of the

GULF OF MEXICO.

"I am Sole Agent for this Line in Georgia," but for the accommodation of the "Dear Public," have placed tickets on sale at the various ticket offices in the State, and at other places convenient to all.

Tickets will be on sale from 15th to 23d February, good to return on any passenger train within

THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE OF SALE.

FARE ROUND TRIP.

ATLANTA TO NEW ORLEANS and return..$34 25 Sleeping car fare extra.

Sections or berths can be secured by addressing V. DUNNING, Sup't Pullman Southern Palace Car Company

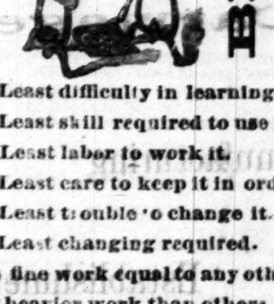
or, REAU CAMPBELL,

Southeastern Agent Atlanta and New Orleans Fast Line.

The new reliable Blue Mountain Route, and its recent connections via Montgomery and Mobile.

jan18-dtf

"DOMESTIC."



BEST. WHY?

Least difficulty in learning it.

Least skill required to use it

Least labor to work it.

Least care to keep it in order.

Least trouble to change it.

Least changing required.

Does fine work equal to any other.

Does heavier work than others.

Does heavy work easily.

Does everything well.

Does nothing ill or grudgingly.

Gives satisfaction.

Exceeds expectation.

Justifies the praise it everywhere receives.

Owners of other machines are anxious to exchange for it.

We have a large number of the late Improved Howe, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson machines we have taken in exchange at a nominal price, for sale VERY CHEAP.

Agents wanted.

Domestic Sewing Machine Company, No. 4 DeGive's Opera House, Atlanta, Georgia.

jan17-dtf

Grand Excursion Trip TO NEW ORLEANS —AND— MOBILE, VIA The Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line. TO THE Great Mardi Gras Carnival AT NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, February 25, 1873.

This is a splendid and gorgeous trip that no one should fail to take. A full train of Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, running through from Atlanta to New Orleans, without change, thus depriving the trip of all the discomforts of ordinary travel, and giving to it all the comforts of a magnificent home, and for a small consideration, giving our people an opportunity of seeing the finest CARNIVAL FESTIVAL ever witnessed in this country.

The ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE has ALONE perfected arrangements for excursion tickets, and a train of Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars through without change.

This line is one hundred and sixty-two (162) miles shorter than any other route, and nearly one day less time and travel.

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent Atlanta & West Point Railroad.

G. J. FOREACRE, Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.

G. JORDAN, General Superintendent Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.

S. H. SCRANTON, Superintendent New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad.

Excursionists are particularly requested to notice the above, and guard against being deceived by other lines assuming the title of "Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line."

I am the sole agent of this line in Georgia, and the only one authorized to arrange for excursion tickets [illegible]

Tickets over this line on sale at the Union Passenger Depot, Atlanta, good on any passenger train from February 20th to March 15th, 1873.

Fare for the round trip - $34.25

Sleeping car fare extra.

Sections or berths can be secured by addressing Pullman Palace Car Company, Atlanta, or the undersigned. W. J. HOUSTON, General Passenger Agent.

jan19-d&wtf

GARRETT & BROTHER,

Wholesale Produce.

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED FROM WHITEHALL TO ALABAMA STREET,

Opposite the Passenger Depot.

WITH ... to offer all the ... SIDE TRACK, and ample facilities otherwise, are now prepared ... liberal advances made on Consignments ... Cash buyers and prompt paying customers.

jan23—d1w

DIRECT TRADE IMPORTATION

—OF—

IRON, STEEL, GUNS, CUTLERY,

—AND—

General Hardware.

WE are now ready to furnish the Trade, from ample and judicious selections, every article embraced in our line, at close figures, which will prove themselves in comparison with any market in the United States. Specialties in Genuine Hammered Swedes Iron, Swedish Plow Steel, English Guns and Cutlery—which come to us without a second profit; also, in American Heavy Goods, from manufacturers on quantity contracts—Superior Charcoal Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

Correspondence with CASH buyers solicited. Freight arrangements complete to all points. Bills Lading with rates indorsed and guaranteed on all shipments.

jan21-d3mo J. & S. BONES & CO., ROME, GA.

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Plows and other Agricultural Implements Cheaper

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE SOUTH.

We cannot be Undersold for Cash.

"Buist's" Warranted Garden Seeds.

We have facilities for furnishing the Trade at Philadelphia prices.

Guano and Provisions Sold to Farmers on Time,

SEND FOR OUR CIRCULARS OF PRICES AND TERMS.

J. BEN WILSON & CO.,

BROAD STREET, (by the Bridge,)

jan21— (july4-d12mo) ATLANTA, GA.

GUANO. 1873. GUANO.

500 Tons Sea Fowl Guano,
500 Tons Russell Coe's,
500 Tons Merryman & Co.'s,
500 Tons Etiwan's,
500 Tons Sternfel's Original,
500 Tons Cotton States,
200 Tons Mark W. Johnson's,
200 Tons E. Frank Coe's,
200 Tons Wilson's,
100 Tons Meat and Bone Guano,
200 Tons English Stonewall,
200 Tons Sardy's Soluble Pacific,
200 Tons Ammoniated Flour of Rawbone, very fine.
200 Tons Peruvian Guano, Land Plaster, and Chemicals for Manipulating,
100 Tons Soluble Sea Island.

ALSO, 1,000 PLOWS, from $3 50 upward. Farmers must have good plows.

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Field Seeds, Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Live Stock, etc.

PROVISIONS.

Special to my Customers:

Many of you needing Provisions have heretofore been compelled to purchase these supplies from other houses, after bonding your crops to me for Guano, I will in future furnish you with your Provisions also, knowing it will be more convenient and agreeable for you to make your accounts all at one place.

With many thanks for your kind patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.

Send for Catalogues. MARK W JOHNSON.

jan3—d&w3m

SCHOOL NOTICE.

SPRING TERM of the S. M. F. College, for 1873, opens 15th inst. For circulars address the undersigned. J. N. BRADSHAW, President.

COVINGTON, GA., January 3, 1873. jan8-d3w

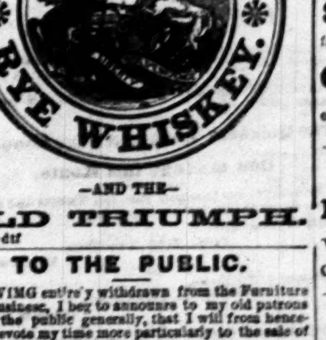
GUTHMAN & HAAS,

No. 3 Granite Block, Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED



—AND THE—

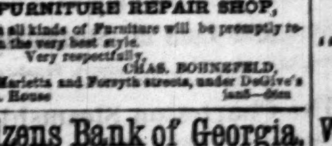
OLD TRIUMPH.

oct15-dtf

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,



and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Storerooms, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. BOHNEFELD,

Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under DeGive's Opera House jan5—d6m

Citizens Bank of Georgia.

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

BANKING ROOM

REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.

DOES a General Banking Business of DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITE, Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country.

JOHN T. GRANT, President.

PERINO BROWN, Cashier. jan1-dtf

NOTICE to STOCK DEALERS

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PLANTERS'

Horse and Mule Market,

J. C. EDWARDS & CO., Proprietors,

NOS. 909, 911 913 AND 915 N. FIFTH STREET.

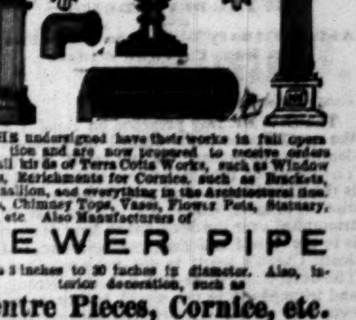
St. Louis.

THE public are again notified that S. S. Grant & Sons are no longer employed by J. C. Edwards & Co., in the Horse and Mule Trade. Mr. Josephus Irvine being now associated as a member of said firm. We are now prepared to continue the business, and pay cash for all good Horses and Mules brought to this market for sale; also, to feed and sell on commission, at the lowest rates. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

A good assortment of Mules and Horses always on hand and for sale. J. C. EDWARDS & CO.

jan18—d3m

SOUTHERN TERRA COTTA WORKS.



THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallion, and everything in the Architectural line; also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 20 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.

may21—dly PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House.

jan8 dly

1873.

WM. J. LAND,

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

LAND'S CHEMICAL LABORATORY has been thoroughly refitted with improved apparatus just received from Berlin. Special attention given to the ANALYSIS or ASSAY of Ores, Metals, Mineral Waters, Soils, Fertilizers, Coals, Rocks, Chemical Salts, Liquors, Burning Oils, Poisons, Medicines, etc.

A card of charges for analysis mailed gratis to applicants. No charges for consultation.

WM. J. LAND, P. O. Box 366.

dec21-d3m

THE "GENUINE"

"COAL CREEK COAL!"

J. M. BORN, Jr. & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

KEEP constantly on hand at their Coal Yards, No. 1 on Marietta street, second door above the Post Office, and No. 3 on the

Corner Alabama and Loyd Sts..

Opposite O H Jones, Esq., and Georgia Railroad Depot, the best "Coal Creek Lump" and Anthracite Coal. The new firm found necessary to open within the last few days for the accommodation of our friends and the public in the eastern and southern part of the city, where they may at all times and our pleasant and accommodating little "JOE CORRIGAN" to wait upon them.

Call at either office, and we will sell you

GOOD COAL

At FAIR PRICES, for grates or manufacturies.

jan5—d6m

THE HOLY BIBLE.

THE PEOPLE'S STANDARD EDITION.

Containing the Old and New Testaments, and the Apocryphal Writings. Text conformable with the standard of the American Bible Society. With over

Five Hundred Illustrations

and Descriptions.

Together with a complete Concordance, the Psalms in Metre, nearly one hundred thousand Marginal Readings and References, and a Historical and Chronological Index to the entire Word. To which are added a comprehensive treatise upon the Literature, origin, history and inspiration of the Bible, ... and a complete History of all the Denominations and ... of the world.

THE AGENT, MR. JOHN W. BURKE, IS IN THE CITY, and can be addressed through the Post-office. jan5—dtf

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

MISS SKITTLE'S MUSES.

Last week I didst receive a hank,
N.16 pounds weighten,
Of wedding cakes, of Miss Clank,
From a feller in Georgy staying.
This tempter' morsel soon I' bruised,
And while I chawed I sot and mewed.

I mewed on Hymin's favors scant,
And on his smiles so fittin'—
How some folks kin, and some folks kant,
And how severce men is gittin',
(Means not men as kin be severed)
And while I chawed I sot and mewed.

I mewed how many a young gal smiled,
An ole matin grinned in fury,
While nice young men were roasin'—
Like green maize on a new'n'resses clawd,
While no king, yes I sot and chawd.
And while I
I mewed how many a rose doth fall,
And many a violet pine on,
Kaws cruel fate denied 'em all
Shirt becomes fur to twine on.
And of their cheeks the dam musk knawd,
And while I mewed I sot and chawd.

I mewed how different things is here
To what they is up yonder,
Where each pure Mormon doth appear
Of fifty geese and ganders,
Sarkestickly a-gal I drawd.
And while I mewed I sot and chawd.

I mewed how much kunnabli bites
Doth bless the plainest vittals,
I short I saw the parson kiss
She wat was once F. Skittles.
Good grashes, how I haw, haw, hawd,
And while I laffed I sot and chawd.

UP IN A BALLOON.

The Death-Daring Professor Donaldson.

Professor Donaldson has been interviewed by a reporter of the Reading Eagle, with the following result:

Donaldson's first ascension was made in Reading last August, and since then he has visited the clouds twenty-four times in various parts of the South and West. He has lost several balloons; been bruised, scrached and injured in many ways; has been dropped into the Atlantic and ducked in lake Michigan; has been thrown against chimneys and landed in trees; has been lost, given up as dead and found again; has put on his citizen's clothes while two and a half miles high; has bursted and cut his balloon when over a mile from the earth; has performed on the trapeze for the benefit of an eagle, a mile above the clouds, and has won the distinction of being the most reckless and daring performing aeronaut in the known world. He was well pleased on meeting the eagle representative, and entered into conversation very readily. After giving the detailed accounts of his performances above mentioned, the reporter inquired:

"What is the most daring thing you do, Professor?" Donaldson replied: "Well, to my mind, I have done nothing daring or reckless. A little trick which is amusing, and which I intend to do, will be done in this manner: I always go up without a basket on the bare trapeze bar. In the act where I fall backward and catch myself by my toes, I will have the bar arranged so that breaks as I fall, allowing me to fall some twelve feet toward the earth, when I shall be caught by a rope. I also have it to break and catch myself with my right hand. This will be when I am a half mile high, and it will be well calculated to amuse the people."

Reporter.—What do you call reckless performing?

Donaldson.—I should like to anchor two balloons in the air about half a mile high, and walk a rope attached to them. That might be called reckless by nervous people. However, I dislike the business of frightening people. I shall hereafter pay more attention to scientific ballooning.

R.—How about your proposed ocean trip?

D.—I shall cross the Atlantic Ocean by balloon next summer, if I can satisfactorily arrange things by that time. I am positive it can be done, and I am determined to do it. During my limited experience as an aeronaut I have ascertained many things that render it conclusive to my mind that the voyage can be successfully accomplished. I shall construct three balloons, have them joined together, with boat, ballast, provisions and all the necessary requirements, and thus equipped I shall start in a calm season, and perform the journey in about two days and a half. I shall make a voyage first, however, from St. Louis to Boston.

R.—How do you navigate the air?

D.—This is one of the discoveries of aeronauting. It is an established fact that at a certain altitude, say two and a half miles, there is a current of wind blowing from west to east. I shall ascend to that current, and with it travel 2,000 miles in two days and a half.

R.—But is there not a possibility of failure?

D.—None that I can discover. I shall be above the ocean as I always feel above the land, just as secure as I feel at this moment sitting in this chair. Of course I shall have a basket attached to the balloon on the ocean voyage.

R.—How high have you been, Professor?

D.—My barometer has indicated over three miles. I ascend and perform on the bar in my performing clothes, and when out of sight, above the clouds, I put my citizen's clothes on while standing on the bar.

R.—What is the ocean trip to cost?

D.—About $5,000.

After giving the reporter a graphic description of the many phenomena to be witnessed above the clouds, the lights and shadows, the true causes of rain and hail, and many other interesting subjects, the interview closed.

IS THE DEVIL DEAD!

Ante-Mortuary Discourse by the Rev. Mr. Day—Uses and Abuses of Satan.

From the Paterson Guardian.]

The Rev. Mr. Day preached on Sunday at the comfortable little Chapel of Independents, on the query: "Is the Devil Dead?" The theory of the speaker was that the devil is the embodiment of all evil in the world—disease, disaster, death, etc. Christ himself triumphed over the devil, but so long as there is in the world suffering, wrong-doing, and death, Christ's work is not yet performed. The devil is therefore just as active, strong, and triumphant in the world to-day as he ever was. Mr. Day, however, believes that mankind are not to be finally handed over to the tender mercies of the devil to be tormented everlastingly, but that after death they will be punished, purified, and ultimately enjoy the happiness of heaven.

If we understand the reverend gentleman correctly, he believes that some great change or series of changes, such as those that have already taken place in the ages of the past, may finally occur in the world, and the present laws of the universe, be changed or modified by the Almighty, when sin, physical suffering, and death will be banished, and the Kingdom of Christ reign supreme. The devil will at that period be cast into hell, and forever destroyed and blotted out of existence.

Mr. Day's arguments to prove his particular theories were ingenious and subtle, and although a little misty, his views are, perhaps, no more visionary than those of other theologians who treat of subjects that must after all remain were matters of opinion. A good many people must have anticipated from the subject announced, "The Destruction of the Devil," that some serious accident had happened to their old friend and associate, and the audience was quite large.

After all the abuse that has been heaped upon "Old Nick," with his cloven foot and red-hot tail, we really don't know how the world would get along without him, it has become so used to his company. It would certainly be very lonesome to a good many people, and monotonously dull.

The devil is the grand motive power of the business world, and keeps everything lively. Without him what would become of all the magnificent cathedrals and churches, the ministers and missionaries, the theological schools and tract societies, Henry Ward Beecher and religious newspapers, and all the numerous branches of industry connected with them? What would become of Dr. Banvard's stately church and his theological thunder of Dominie Knapp's "baptismal pants" and Mr. Dunn's fiery phillipics against sin and satan, and the thousands of good sermons that are preached all over the world every Sunday? The devil furnishes more employment in this world than is generally supposed, and we doubt if he can be spared just yet, without creating too great a vacuum.

Only think of the many enterprises he is managing in this country alone, besides the New York daily papers. The great coal and railroad monopolies, the national banking and moneyed monopolies, State Legislatures, the election of United States Senators, Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly, theaters and gift concerts, Credit Mobilier schemes, thousands of gambling hells, the New York Custom House, and scores of other places of infamous resort; the whole Radical party, and a great many other wicked things, as the anti-loonoers say, too numerous to mention.

Dominie Day is right when he says that the devil is now just as active and powerful as ever, in spite of the theological missiles that have been launched at his head for many hundred years. We fear he is a tolerably permanent institution in this world, and would be greatly missed. We have never had any dealings with him ourselves, but those that have seem to have prospered just as well as we have, and a great majority of mankind do not act as though they really wanted him destroyed.

Reading Notices.

UPON the health of the nerve them unpurity of the blood of the famous Sozodont—that perfectly harmless vegetable preparation, and you will never regret it.
jan28 d1w&w1t.

FOR an irritated throat, cough or cold, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. jan28-tues-thurs-sat.

DO NOT be discouraged. If you have dyspepsia or any disease of the liver, there is a long life of happiness before you, if you only use Simmon's Liver Regulator.
jan28-deod&w1t.

DR. TUTT'S Hair Dye is warranted not to contain any ingredient in the slightest degree injurious to the Hair or Health.
jan28-d1w&w1t.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, as there are many worthless imitations made with common tar. nov12-d&w12w

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST Cod-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. nov12-d&w12w

SADDLES, SADDLES! HARNESS, HARNESS! At Chapeau & Heffron's, Charleston, South Carolina, you can purchase a set of home-made Buggy Harness at $15 per set, double harness at $45 and $50. New McClellan Saddles at $5 each. Always on hand a full line of Saddlery, Cart Harness, etc.

Remember! If you want a good and cheap article, call at Chapeau & Heffron's.
nov30-d3m

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP—SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.
dec25—deod1y

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York.
oct2—d1y

Take Notice!

REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 3 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano.

Send 75 cents for the handsomest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to all who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
DeGive's Opera House Block,
Marietta Street,
After October 1st, 1873.
sep19— July5—d1y

ECKLES HOUSE
AND
LIVERY STABLE,
SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.

Rates of Board:

Single Meal.....50 cents | Per Day.....$ 2 00
Per Week.....$8 00 | Per Month.....30 00

Livery Stable Charges at Corresponding Rates.
STERLING ECKLES, Proprietor.
june9-d1f

The Great Southern
PASSENGER AND MAIL
ROUTE!

VIA
ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile,
Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta
to
Richmond, Baltimore,
Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.
BY
Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS
ON
ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA
BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,
From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships
Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.
Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
S. H. JOHNSON, Superintendent,
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—d1y

PROCTOR & CAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP is made from the best materials and nicely perfumed. Sold at price of ordinary soap, buy it, you will use no other. Grocers have it.
WILLIAMS, LANGSTON & CRANE,
nov26-2mo Wholesale Agents.

For Sale.

NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, very conveniently arranged. Terms very easy—one-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

Also, FOR SALE,

BRICK! BRICK!

1,000,000 GOOD BRICK for any town manufacture.

For particulars all on the undersigned, corner of West Cain and Williams streets, or address me to P. O. Box 68, Atlanta. T. G. ELDWALD.
dec14-d1y

J. J. FORD'S
CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY
AND
Blacksmiths' Shop,
Corner of Line and Prior Streets.

IN consequence of the steady and heavy increase of his business, J. J. FORD has been compelled to move to more commodious quarters. A large, two-story and conveniently arranged building, which has been built expressly for him, to be used in Manufacturing, Repairing and Painting,

Coaches,
Barouches,
Phaetons,
Victorias,
Brets,
Rockaways,
Buggies,
Charlots,
Caleches,
Wagons, etc.

Having secured the services of

Experienced Mechanics,

and being prepared for all kinds of work done in a First-Class

he respectfully invites a fair share of patronage from the public.

Carriage
Manufacturing
Establishment,

Blacksmiths' Work,

Good Work.

Cannot be Surpassed;

BY ANY MANUFACTURER IN THE CITY.

He respectfully invites the attention of the public to the fact that his is a

Home Institution!!

And he feels confident in asking public will give him a trial.

NOTICE
TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND—
Grand Creek, Ala,

I HAVE been ... Bitters for ... and Grand Creek, and can get it by applying to me. Any goods shipped or delivered will be guaranteed. D. C. CARROLL.

CONTRACT.

This is to certify that we have this day appointed D. C. Carroll sole Agent in Atlanta for our celebrated Ale and Lager Beer. All orders must be sent direct to him, and any orders addressed to D. C. Carroll, No. 9 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga., will be promptly filled.
dec19-d3m J. STIFEL & L. PFEIFFER.

Select School for Boys.

PROF. J. A. RICHARDSON will open a Select School for Boys, on second floor over D. C. Townsend & Co., corner of Broad and Mitchell streets, on first Monday in January, 1874. For particulars address J. A. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
dec10—d1f Box 501 Atlanta.

Sterling's Southern Series
—OF—
Readers, Orators & Copy Books.

THE undersigned now own the plates of this POPULAR SERIES; and as they are the only Purely Southern School Books offered in the market, we submit that it is to the interest of Teachers to patronize them. Send for circulars of Special Terms to Teachers—VERY LIBERAL. Specimen copies sent free for examination.

Prof. Orr, the Superintendent of Education for Georgia, says of them:

"MESSRS. J. W. BURKE & CO., Macon, Ga.—GENTLEMEN: I have given to the Sterling Series of School Books, which you have had the kindness to leave with me, such examination as the limited amount of leisure at my command has allowed. With several books of the series I was already familiar, having added greatly to the interest of several public exhibitions, while engaged in active school work, by selections from their pages. While there ought not to be anything offensively sectional in our school literature, I must be allowed to say that it is with feelings of both pleasure and pride that I find in the pages of these books so liberal a recognition of Southern talent. I am glad, too, to learn that their publication is to be transferred to our own State. Southern independence will be soonest achieved by producing, as far as possible, every necessary for the supply of all our wants, both material and mental, upon our own soil. I will only add that I would be pleased to see the books extensively used.

Respectfully yours,
GUSTAVUS J. ORR,
State School Commissioner.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 24, 1872.
J. W. BURKE & CO., Publishers,
may4-d1f Macon, Georgia.

TWO DAILY CONNECTIONS
BY THE
Blue Mountain ROute,
VIA
Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad and its Connections.

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 4:05 P. M. train of Western and Atlantic Railroad arrive at Rome at 10 P. M., making close connection with

The Mail Train

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving

Selma at	9 30 A. M.
and making close connections with trains of Alabama Central Railroad, arriving at	
Meridian	4 45 P. M.
Jackson	12 40 night
Vicksburg	3 35 A. M.

Also, make close connection at CALERA with trains of South and North Alabama Railroad, arriving at

Montgomery	8 25 A. M.
Mobile	7 30 P. M.
New Orleans	1 50 A. M.

The Road has been recently equipped and its equipment is not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish.

No change of cars between Rome and Selma.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

run through from ROME VIA SELMA to VICKSBURG without change.

No Delay at Terminal Points.

Passengers leaving Atlanta by 5:30 A. M. train of W. & A. R. R., make close connections at Rome with

FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma at 12 30 A. M.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

Purchase Tickets via Kingston at the General Ticket Office.
JOHN B. PECK,
General Passenger Agent, Patona, Ala.
E. G. BARNEY,
General Superintendent.
REAU CAMPBELL, Local Agent.
june5—d1f No. 4 Kimball House.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

Atlanta and New Orleans
SHORT LINE!
ALL RAIL!

Only one Change of Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

ON and after November 24th, 1873, Double Daily Passenger Trains will run on this line as follows:

Leave Atlanta	6 50 A. M.
Arrive at Montgomery	5 25 P. M.
Leave Atlanta	8 00 P. M.
Arrive at Montgomery	6 50 A. M.
Leave Montgomery	6 50 P. M.
Arrive at Mobile	7 30 A. M.
Leave Montgomery	6 50 A. M.
Arrive at Mobile	6 25 P. M.
Leave Mobile	8 30 A. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	3 25 P. M.
Leave Mobile	5 45 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	11 50 P. M.

Passengers leaving here at 8 00, P. M., will make close connection at Montgomery for Selma, Vicksburg, Monroe, and all intermediate points.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping cars run through to Mobile, New Orleans, Selma, York, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg without change.

Passengers will remember that this route (via West Point) is the shortest, quickest, most reliable and only double daily line from Atlanta to the following points:

Columbus, Ga., Montgomery,
Mobile, Selma, Birmingham,
Tuscaloosa and Eufaula, Ala.,
Meridian, Jackson,
Vicksburg, Miss.,
New Orleans, Shreveport and Monroe
Louisiana, Jefferson, Galveston,

and all points in TEXAS, Northern and Central Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.

By this line you save time and distance, being

46 Miles Shorter

to Selma and all points west of Selma, and

101 Miles Shorter

to MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS and all points in Texas, Northern and Central Mississippi and Arkansas, than via Blue Mountain, or Selma, Rome and Dalton route,

296 Miles Shorter

to New Orleans and Galveston than by Chattanooga, Corinth and Grand Junction, or Memphis and Charleston Railroad route.

365 Miles Shorter

to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points on Red River than by Chattanooga and Memphis,

AVOIDING 614 MILES STEAM BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

and an indefinite delay on wharf boat at the mouth of Red River.

EMIGRANTS

Are particularly requested to notice the many advantages of this line over all others. No discrimination made in cars or time on account of being Emigrants.

When emigrating in large parties special cars will be furnished for baggage and carried through to New Orleans, Jackson and Vicksburg, without transfer.

The recent completion of the magnificent bridges over Tennessee and Mobile Rivers form an unbroken all rail connection between Atlanta and New Orleans.

No Boating nor Omnibus fare charged on the line. Passengers are cautioned against representations to the contrary.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

This route is not the shortest, but most comfortable and best winter route to

Memphis, Tenn.,
Little Rock, Ark.,
Grenada, Okalona
and Corinth, Miss.,

Through tickets on sale at the General Ticket Office in Union Passenger Depot to all points above named.

Fare always as low as by any other route. Be checked through to all terminal points.

Be sure and ask for tickets via West Point Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroads.
G. J. FORRACKER,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
Gen'l Sup't Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Georgia Railroad Depot, up stairs.
july20—oct1—dec20-d1f

CUMMING AND DULUTH
HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO. are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, making close connection with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrive at Duluth at 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leave Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrive at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Charges Given. Terms moderate.
sept7—d3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMILTON'S BUCHU AND DANDELION,

Removes from the blood, the cause of Rheumatism, by increasing the action of the KIDNEYS AND LIVER. These are the scavengers of the system, and carry out its waste particles, which, if not carried out, become fruitful sources of disease and death. W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

MONEY
Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars free. Stafford Manufacturing Company, 66 Fulton street, New York.

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.

A NEW WAY of running a book. Can sell thousands per week. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., 129 East 28th-st., New York City.

WANTED, IF YOU WISH TO BUY A SEWING MACHINE for family use, or act as agent, address WASHINGTON SEWING MACHINE CO., Boston Mass.

TO THE WORKING CLASS, male or female. $70 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods to start with sent free by mail. Address, with 6 cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Courtland street, New York.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Shirt, etc. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & Co., publishers, Phila.

DON'T

Be Deceived, but for coughs, colds, sore, throat, hoarseness and bronchial difficulties, use only

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

worthless imitations are on the market, but the only Scientific preparation of Carbolic Acid for lung diseases is when chemically combined with other well known remedies, as these TABLETS, and all parties are cautioned against using any other.

In all cases of irritation of the mucous membrane these Tablets should be freely used, their cleansing and healing properties are astonishing.

Be warned, never neglect a cold, it is easily cured in its incipient state, when it becomes chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carbolic as a specific.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St.,
Sole Agents for United States.
Price 25 cents a box. Send for Circular.

The immense sale, 10,000 In One Month our

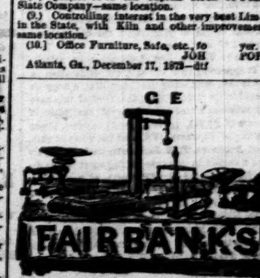
LIVINGSTONE 28 yrs in AFRICA

is having. PROVES it above all other, the book the MASSES WANT. It goes like WILDFIRE. Over 600 pages, only $2.50. MORE AGENTS WANTED.

Notice.—Be not deceived by misrepresentations made to palm off high-priced inferior works, but send for circulars and see PROOF of statements and great success of our agents. Pocket companion, worth $10, mailed free. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

A NEW CARPET.

THE GREAT WONDER.—The New England Carpet Co., established over a quarter of a century ago, having expended much time, talent, and money, to produce a stylish and durable carpet at a low price, after years of experimenting with the best artizans, have brought out a carpet which they have named and will be known as GERMAN TAPESTRY, being an exact imitation of solid brussels, the first thousand pieces of which, in order to introduce them, will be sold for 37½ cents per yard. Sample sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents, or five different patterns 50 cents. NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO.,
373 Washington street, Boston, Mass.



is unequaled by any known remedy. It will eradicate, extirpate and thoroughly destroy all poisonous substances in the Blood and will effectually dispel all predisposition to Bilious Complaints.

Is there want of action in your Liver and Spleen? Unless relieved at once the blood becomes impure by reabsorbed secretions, producing acute attacks of Bilious diseases, Blotches, Pimples, Canker, Pimples, etc.

Have you a Dyspeptic Stomach? Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with loss of vital force, poverty of the blood, dropsical tendency, general weakness and inertia.

Have you a weakness of the Intestines? You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhœa or the dreadful inflammation of the Bowels.

Have you weakness of the Urinate or Urinary Organs? You are exposed to suffering in its most aggravated forms.

Are you dejected, drowsy, dull, sluggish or depressed in spirits, with head ache, back ache, coated tongue and bad tasting mouth?

For a certain remedy for all of these diseases, weaknesses and troubles; for cleansing and purifying the vitiated blood and imparting vigor to all the vital forces; for building up and restoring the weakened constitution USE

JURUBEBA,

which is pronounced by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris "the most powerful tonic and alterative known to the medical world." This is no new and untried discovery but has been long used by the leading physicians of other countries with wonderful results.

Don't weaken or impair the digestive organs by cathartics and physics, they give only temporary relief—Indigestion, Intestinal and dyspeptic with pains and kindred diseases are sure to follow their use.

Keep the blood pure and health is assured.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt st., New York,
Sole Agents for the United States.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular.
jan31— feb16-d&w1f

BOB WHITE!

Bob White! Bob White!

Bob White! Bob White! Bob White!

SMOKING TOBACCO,

MANUFACTURED BY

Geo. W. Langhorne & Co.,

Lynchburg, Va.

Is pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest Smoking Tobacco manufactured in the United States, and equal to the finest imported Cigars.

For richness and purity, it has no rival, having received,

Gold and Silver Medals, Diplomas, etc.,

at the State Fairs of Virginia, Louisiana and Texas. For sale by

MEADOR & BROS.,
R. F. MADDOX,
BOROUGHS & WING,
BERKMAN & KUHRT,
W. L. HUBBARD & CO.,
S. L. DANN,

and tobacco dealers throughout the United States.
nov28-d3m

FOR SALE,
Choice Hotel,
Rome, Ga.

The Cheapest Property in the State!!

THIS is one of the best places of property in Upper Georgia. It is a first class BRICK BUILDING, three stories high, with 30 rooms, including a good Store, Bar and Billiard Room. The size of the lot is 113 feet on Broad street by 200 feet on Bridge street.

It is located in the center of the city, only 40 yards from the City Hall, and 80 yards from the Court House.

The Store and Bar and Billiard Room can be rented for more than enough to pay the interest on the entire price of the Property.

Recent Improvements have been made and the House is now in perfect order.

Apply to J. C. RAWLINS Proprietor.

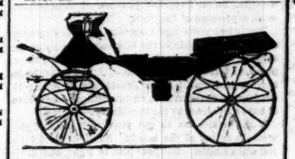
ALSO FOR SALE,

A Beautiful Suburban Residence, with 25 Acres of Rich Land.

I also offer for sale my residence in Forestville. The Dwelling is a substantial wood building, two stories, well finished and painted inside and out, with eight rooms, beside kitchen and cellar. The outbuildings consisting of carriage house, stables, etc., are adequate and in good condition. This place is situated only 300 yards from the city limits and 1¼ miles from the Court House.

There are 25 acres of the richest kind of upland belonging to this place, lying beautifully, and the surroundings are all of a pleasant character. This is a delightful situation for any one who wants an elegant suburban Home, with all the advantages, such as churches, schools, etc., that pertain to the city, and yet the free breathing, quiet and retirement of the country.

This place will be sold very cheap for cash; or, with a reasonable addition for half cash and balance in one year. Address
J. C. RAWLINS, Rome, Ga.
nov17-d1f



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MANUFACTURER OF
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PHAETONS,
ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES!

Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed,
DAVID McBRIDE,
35 Decatur Street.
sep23-d3m—dec19-d3m

Palmetto School!

GEORGE C. LOONEY, A. M. ..... PRESIDENT.
C. A. KEY, A. M. ..... Principal Male Department.
Mrs. C. D. CRAWLEY, Principal Female Department.
(All Georgians by Birth and Education.)

PALMETTO, GEORGIA, 25 miles from Atlanta, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, is one of the healthiest towns in Middle Georgia, and so quiet and pleasant, so free from drunkenness, gambling and other forms of rowdyism, that young

YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

who go to school here one term always love to return.

$120 to $180 (according to class entered) will defray all expense for BOARD, LODGING, FUEL, WASHING and TUITION, for the scholastic year of 40 weeks, by depositing with the President $100 at the beginning the Spring Term, (3d Monday in January,) and the balance at the beginning of the Fall Term, (3d Monday in August.)

The course of study as practical and comprehensive as any College.

The daily session averages EIGHT HOURS.

Students can obtain instruction at any time they apply for it—in or out of school.

Apply to President for Circular. dec8-d1m

Male and Female.
Hogansville Institute.

N. M. WILLIAMS, President; A. F. TRIMBLE, Associate. MRS. M. E. ROBINSON, Principal Music Department—Principal Primary Department. Next session begins January 14, 1873. Rates of tuition, ten months, $30 to $60; Music $50. One-half in advance. Faculty, Honor Graduates. French, German, Italian, Double Entry Book Keeping and Spencerian Penmanship, as in Commercial Colleges. Free. Field Surveying, Saturdays, Free. New Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus. Institute of brick; new and roomy. Society and health of Hogansville excellent. Board $12 50 to $15 per month. For further information address the President at Hogansville, Ga. dec1-d1f

For Sale.

HAVING determined to go West, I offer for sale the following property:

(1.) A three-story brick store in the Granite Block, Broad street. Price, $9000 00. If preferred, $5000 00 of this on one year's time at 10 per cent. Interest. Present rent, at lowest figures, is 16 per cent. on the price.

(2.) Two business lots on Alabama street, opposite Lowry's and adjoining Healy, Berry & Co.'s new building 49-44-100 feet front. A private track to save drayage. Price, $3000 00.

(3.) My residence on Ivy street, with lot of one acre. Good water, fine grove and fruit, 9-rooms in the dwelling, out-houses, stable and carriage house. Price, $9000 00.

(4.) Ten acres of land in Roswell, Ga., with house thereon. C. A. Dunwoody, Roswell, Agent.

(5.) An undivided one-sixth of 500 acres of land on Chattahoochee River, Cobb county, Ga., on which is the "Bell Sluice" water power. C. A. Dunwoody, Roswell, Agent.

(6.) Several fine building sites, with lands attached, at Smyrna Depot, W. & A. R. R. J. W. Roff, of Smyrna, Agent.

(7.) $25,000 00 of the Capital Stock of the Excelsior Slate Company on the R. R. in Polk Co., Ga.

(8.) $10,000 00 of the Capital stock of Pearlyn Slate Company—same location.

(9.) Controlling interest in the very best Lime lot in the State, with Kiln and other improvements—same location.

(10.) Office Furniture, Safe, etc., to suit purchaser.

Atlanta, Ga., December 17, 1873—d1f

STANARD SCALES.

More than 250 Different Modifications

Agents also for the Best Alarm Money Drawer.

FAIRBANKS & CO.
311 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
166 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
13 Camp Street, New Orleans.

FAIRBANKS & EWING.
715 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
119 Milk Street, Boston.

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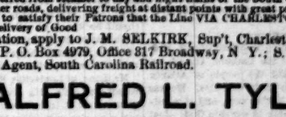

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